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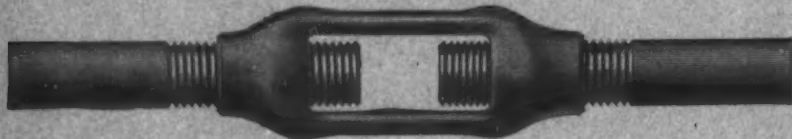
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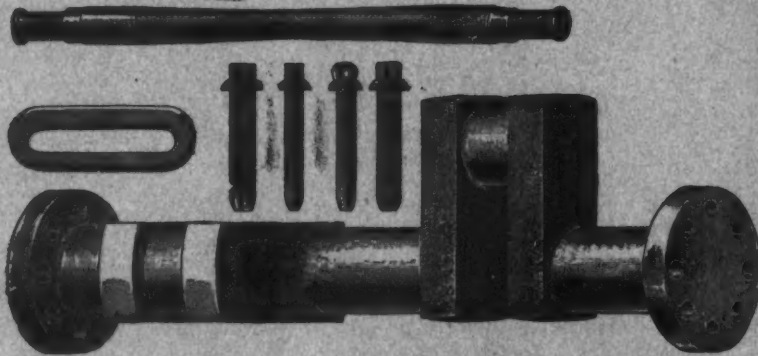
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IN making investments we are conservative, yet aggressive. It has always been our policy in buying lands to make selections where improvements are sure to go, and then use forcible means to develop that district.


Our business is therefore not a speculative one, but on the sound basis of buying available city property, getting people by various enterprising means to build upon and otherwise improve it, and the purchaser of lots thus reaps the profits which naturally arise from the conversion of an unoccupied suburban district into one with graded streets, transportation facilities, and dotted with attractive modern houses.

People are coming to St. Paul so fast that it becomes necessary to provide accommodations for them, and to accomplish this new lands must be laid out from time to time, more frequently than in older Eastern cities, to give them lots on which to build homes. We are interested in several of these, which we call "Parks" or "Additions," and they afford the most desirable residence localities of our city. With the increase, year by year, in the number of buildings comes an increase in the value of lots and those who invest their money in such places are certain to make handsome profits.

We sell lots at various prices, as low as \$200, according to the desirability of location. The terms of payment are usually one-third or one-half cash and the balance payable in a number of annual installments, or all cash as best suits the purchaser. We are just organizing two new syndicates for the purchase and development of valuable land. Those who prefer it to buying lots can take an undivided interest in one of these.

Business property is also looked after by us, and we have listed for sale some of the best sites in the city at prices which will give in rents a good interest on the money invested to those who buy and build.


In no case where we have purchased and developed property for clients have we returned to them a profit of less than thirty per cent., and in many instances the increase has been much greater than this.



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REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENCY,

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Making loans in either large or small amounts on first-class mortgage security at from six to eight per cent. interest, according to the location of the property offered as security; residence property paying seven and eight per cent., and business property paying six per cent.

An experience of nearly four years has enabled us to gain a knowledge of values. During this period we have made no losses for our clients and have undertaken no foreclosures. Our loans are made at no cost to the lender, the borrower discharging all such obligations. We furnish a complete abstract of title; a mortgage deed and mortgage note with coupon interest notes attached, coupons payable semi-annually. The insurance policies assign to the mortgagee as his interest may appear and an attorney's certificate as to title; or as to the latter we can furnish a policy of insurance issued by the St. Paul Real Estate Title Insurance Co. The latter we especially commend as furnishing absolute guaranty against loss by reason of failure or defect in the title to property mortgaged.

If further information is desired we shall be much pleased to furnish it.

THE NORTHWEST

Illustrated Monthly Magazine

VOL. VII.—No. 2.

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1889.

TERMS: { 25 CENTS PER COPY.
\$1.50 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

ST. PAUL'S GROWTH IN 1888.

The year 1888 was a quiet year in all branches of business—not a year of stagnation by any means, and not a year of reaction, but a year of normal, natural progress, not accelerated by any special stimulus. Figuratively speaking, the city slackened its pace from a run to a fast, steady walk. It was getting its breath for a new race. The old pace was too rapid to be kept up for a long time.

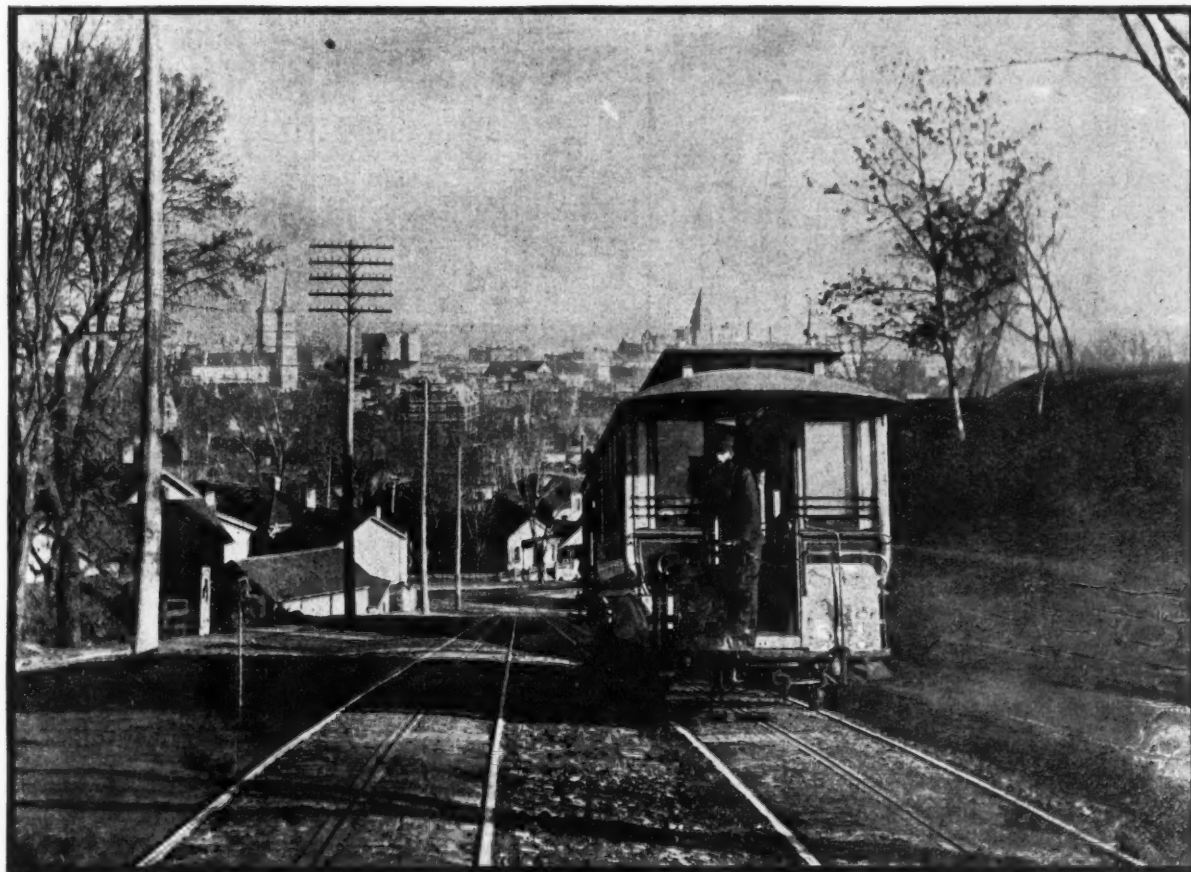
Apart from the working of natural laws, which prevent cities as well as individuals from always rushing forward without breathing-spells or periods of comparative repose, there were special causes in 1888 to make the year one of business calm. The Presidential election always checks expansion and interferes with enterprise, by turning men's minds away from business problems and fixing them on political strife. Then the growing seriousness of the questions of railway management, the interference of the Interstate Commerce Act, the attempts of State commissions to make arbitrary rates without reference to the cost of service, have had the effect of checking railway building and concentrating the attention of the ablest railway men on the protection of the property already invested in transportation system, so that they have not given much attention to the development of new fields for traffic. Very little new construction was done in the territory directly tributary to St. Paul and, that little was for the completion of short lines already well under way.

Nevertheless, in the face of these adverse influences, St. Paul has made an excellent record of growth, as can be seen by the statistics given in the following articles. Her advantages are so manifest, and her inherent vitality and business energy are so

great that not even a year of general depression could check her advance. Population has increased not less than 25,000; wholesale trade has made decided gains in volume; new manufactures have been established and old ones have increased their product; the building record surpasses that of the best year of rapid expansion; the traffic of the most important railroads shows a marked gain, indicating a steady development of the territory which sustains the city. This is most marked on the roads reaching out into new regions in the farther West.

the comfort of living and improves the facilities for transacting business, has gone forward in a liberal and creditable manner. On these lines of action St. Paul has made long strides during the year just closed.

The facilities for suburban and inter-urban transit were greatly improved. The roads running between the Twin Cities put on more trains, and roads passing through new suburban villages found it necessary to run frequent accommodation trains to carry the new passenger traffic. The entire circle of pretty



ST. PAUL.—CABLE TRAIN DESCENDING ST. ANTHONY HILL.

Meanwhile the process of putting the new city into city-like shape, by which we mean the paving of streets in the central districts, the grading of streets in outlying districts, the building of sewers, the laying of water-mains, the construction of new sidewalks and the replacing of the old ones with better material, the extension and improvement of the lighting system—in short everything that enhances

suburban residences and manufacturing towns which lie within a radius of ten miles from the center of the metropolis participated in the advance of the center from which they derive their life and prosperity.

The real estate market, which is more an index of the expectations of a city than of its actual rate of progress, was quiet throughout the year, with many sales for immediate improvement and few for specu-

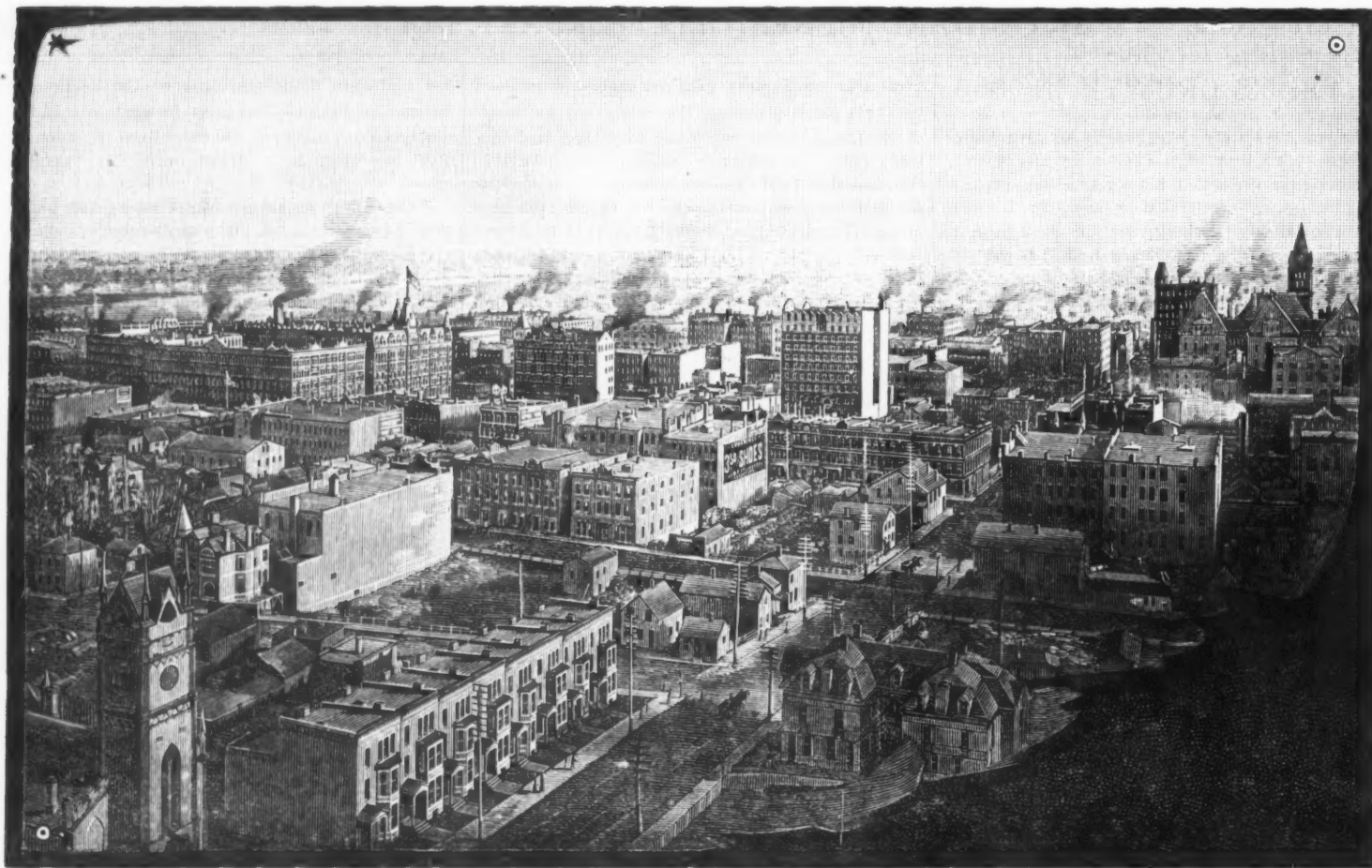
lation. Prices did not sag down noticeably from the high figures of the recent boom period. Old dealers themselves were surprised at the firmness of values. The prediction that a large amount of unimproved property would be thrown upon the market by buyers not able to make the deferred payments were not verified. Opportunities to pick up bargains were exceedingly rare. Nobody was willing to part with his lots for less than the price he paid and a good profit added. At the same time, the dullness of the market so far as speculative demand was concerned caused hundreds of holders to put buildings on their lots in order to get a revenue from their investments, who would not have done so had it been easy to use their money in buying and selling and making quick turns. There can be no doubt that the city is the gainer by many hundreds of dwellings and business structures which would not have been built had there been an active, speculative real estate market, in

of proportions that would have excited admiration in the earlier days of the city's progress, have been put up for retail trade both in the central districts and in the numerous outlying local business centers, but they are hardly noticed now that we are growing accustomed to the towering architecture of the modern palaces of banking, insurance and journalism. Numerous dwellings of the first class, costing from ten to fifty thousand dollars have been erected, and thousands of pretty homes of modest cost. St. Paul may well feel proud of its building record for 1888.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

Although the year was not one of expansion in general business and was marked by no special new movement, the jobbing sales of the St. Paul merchants showed a very gratifying gain on the total for 1887. The aggregate for 1888 was \$130,071,700, a gain of about \$33,000,000 over the figure of the preceding year. This result is all the more remarkable when

suburbs, where most of the new manufacturing enterprises are located, there were twenty-two new concerns established during 1888, employing 2,237 persons. The total product of all the factories in the city and suburbs for the year was \$51,721,254, as against \$35,713,314 for 1887. In this total the packing and slaughtering houses, a very recent industry in St. Paul, stand for a total value of product of \$9,996,100. Important new industries are distilling, the making of electrical apparatus and supplies, tobacco manufacturing and the making of lubricating oil. During the next year steam will be furnished throughout the central district of the city by underground pipes from a boiler house and will be available for a multitude of minor manufacturing industries which require but little room and small power for their machinery. There are excellent openings for the establishment here of such enterprises. St. Paul is only in the beginning of her career as a manufacturing city.



BUSINESS CENTER OF ST. PAUL, AS SEEN FROM THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

which money could have been easily and rapidly made. The best building period of a city's growth is rarely the period of the most vehement speculation in vacant lots.

ST. PAUL'S RECORD FOR 1888.

NEW BUILDINGS.

St. Paul expended for new buildings during the year 1888 the enormous total of \$14,086,154. This sum was more than \$3,000,000 in excess of the record of 1887, which led that of 1886 by over \$2,000,000. It is a noteworthy fact that by far the greater part of the expenditures for construction during the year just closed was for large business edifices and handsome homes. Especially noticeable is the erection of superb fire-proof structures, like the Germania Insurance building, the Puritan and Arcade blocks, the Pioneer Press building and the New York Life Insurance building. These magnificent edifices worthily typify the solidity and magnitude of the business interests of the city. Many excellent business houses

we consider that the wheat crop was a partial failure in a large part of the country tributary to St. Paul and that the settlement of new regions within the trade radius of the city made but slow progress. The gain was the outcome of the natural growth of population in the Northwest and of the enterprising efforts of our merchants to occupy more thoroughly territory but partially covered by them heretofore. The increase in the number of wholesale houses was from 501 in 1887 to 578 in 1888, but of the seventy-seven new concerns sixteen are in the commission business and thirty-three come under miscellaneous headings, no new houses having been established in the seven leading lines of trade. All the old houses in these lines have, however, largely increased their sales. The reports of heaviest increase come from coal, which shows a gain of about fifty per cent.; groceries, twenty per cent., or \$2,600,000; dry goods, \$1,800,000 and lumber, \$1,200,000.

MANUFACTURING.

The manufacturing interests of the city show the most striking record of growth. Including the near

THE RAILROADS.

The total number of miles of new track laid in country tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis by all the companies doing business in the Northwest is 683.88, reported by the companies themselves as follows:

	Miles.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba.....	321.49
Montana Central.....	73.00
Northern Pacific.....	76.80
Red River Valley.....	66.00
Eastern Minnesota.....	68.30
Chicago & Northwestern.....	38.19
Duluth & Iron Range.....	21.00
Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.....	19.10

Total..... 683.88
Total in 1887..... 3,533.96

By States, this mileage has been distributed as follows:

Minnesota.....	235.88
Dakota.....	154.88
Montana.....	81.23
Washington Territory.....	45.90
Idaho.....	22.00

Wisconsin.....	70.26
Michigan	32.19
Province of Manitoba.....	66.00
Missouri.....	19.10

Total 683.88

Receipts of merchandise by rail showed an increase of 3,385 car loads over 1887 and shipments of merchandise an increase of 2,556 car loads. Eight millions of outgoing and incoming passengers passed through the Union Depot in St. Paul during 1888. The number of trains arriving and leaving daily is 220, of which fifty-six are through and 164 local trains.

BANKING.

The banking clearances for 1888 aggregated \$192,-811,776. This was a slight falling off from 1887, owing to three causes, the almost total cessation of real estate speculative movements, in which a great deal of money changed hands again and again when the real estate boom was at its height, the small wheat crop and the unfavorable conditions of a Presidential year. The bank transactions for regular trade increased, but those connected with speculative ventures of all kinds were very small.

The following statement shows the leading features St. Paul banking business during 1888:

Banks.	Capital	Average Deposits	Loans and Discounts	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Exchange Sold.
First National.....	\$1,000,000	\$4,850,000	\$4,290,000	\$40,200,000	
Second National.....	200,000	1,325,000	975,000	14,000,000	
German American.....	2,000,000	3,350,000	1,050,000	29,000,000	
St. Paul National.....	500,000	525,000	4,025,000	5,900,000	
Merchants National.....	1,000,000	3,300,000	3,800,000	42,000,000	
People's.....	200,000	317,837	497,916	17,835	
Commercial National.....	500,000	530,000	675,000	4,500,000	
Bank of Minnesota.....	600,000	2,272,528	2,348,338	189,199	
German.....	400,000	1,122,962	1,323,438	19,915	
West Side.....	100,000	54,913	176,739	11,131	
Central.....	100,000	121,136	204,871	6,313	
Central City.....	100,000	171,529	424,236	4,364	
Central A.....	100,000	171,529	424,236	4,364	
Savings Bank.....	50,000	171,529	424,236	4,364	
Totals.....	\$6,850,000	\$18,279,554	\$20,105,702	\$105,620,000	

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The work of developing and improving the city by street paving, sewer construction, bridges, etc., performed under the direction of the municipal authorities, has kept pace with that done in buildings and general business by the citizens of St. Paul. The following table is a condensed statement of the city improvements of the year 1888:

Streets graded, 32.64 miles.....	\$445,139 18
Street paved, 8.53 miles.....	478,430 00
Sewers constructed, 17 miles.....	466,635 57
Sidewalks laid, 92 miles.....	100,056 63
Bridges constructed.....	177,637 07
Street cleaning and repairing.....	380,000 00
Street sprinkling.....	39,897 22
Expended by Water Board.....	410,885 47

Total.....\$2,597,681 14

The most important construction work now in progress is the high bridge over the Mississippi River, from Smith Avenue to Mohawk Avenue, which will be one of the longest and loftiest viaducts in the world, being 2,770 feet in length and 200 feet above low water mark. It passes over a considerable district of the city, along the eastern bank of the river and reaches the crest of the bluff on the West Side. Its total cost will be \$478,203. The Wabasha bridge is being rebuilt, and a new bridge at the foot of Broadway has been authorized by popular vote and will be begun next spring.

REAL ESTATE.

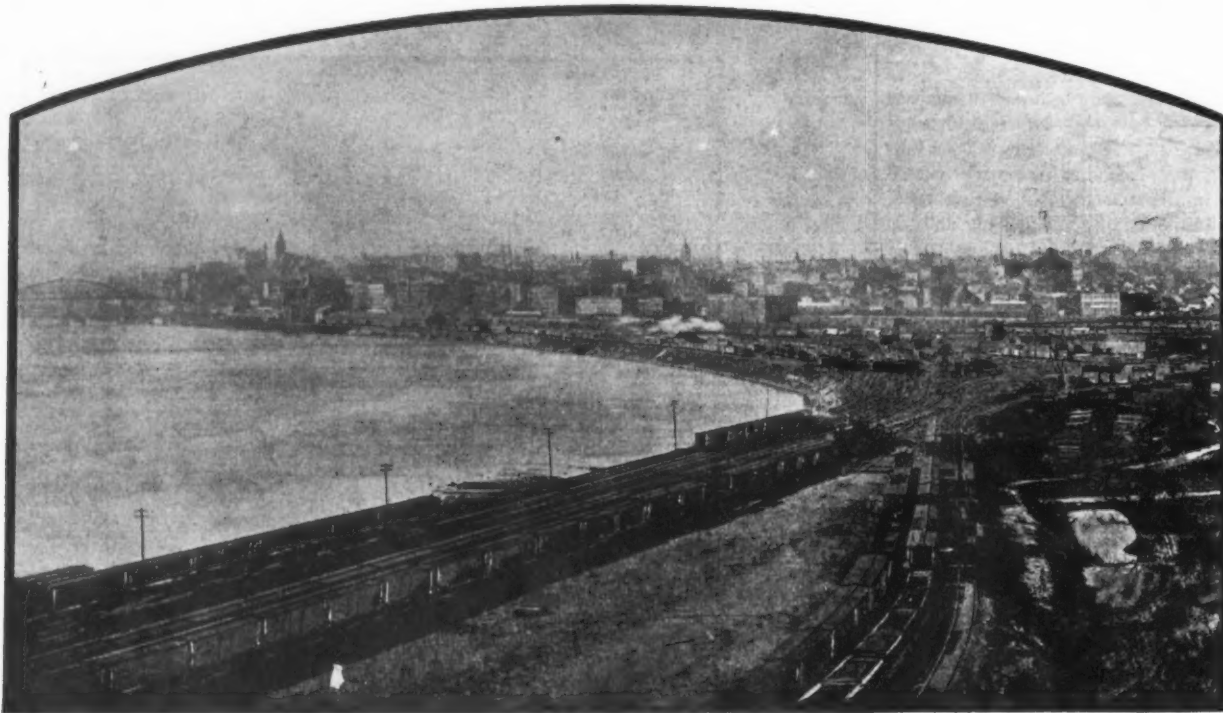
There were over 6,000 transfers of real estate made in the city during 1888, as shown by the records in the office of Register of Deeds, the consideration aggregating \$21,500,000. Deeds pertaining to South St.



ST. PAUL BUILDING OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., COR. FOURTH AND MINNESOTA STS.



NEW ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS BUILDING, CORNER FOURTH AND ROBERT STREETS.



THE RAILWAY APPROACHES TO ST. PAUL, AS SEEN FROM DAYTON'S BLUFF.

Paul lots and land, filed with the Register of Deeds of Dakota County at Hastings, aggregate in their considerations above \$3,000,000, so that the entire transfer considerations for real estate that has been bought and sold in the city and its suburbs during the twelve months will foot up at a figure something like \$25,000,000. The highest price paid was for the *Pioneer Press* site on the corner of Robert and Fourth Streets—\$1,283 per front foot, and the next highest was for sixty feet on the north side of East Seventh Street, near Sibley—\$1,255 per front foot. Several sales of business property have been made at \$1,000 per front foot. The Germania Insurance

Company paid \$937.50 per front foot for its lot on the corner of Minnesota and Fourth. The highest price paid for residence property was \$500 per front foot, for lots on Summit Avenue. On desirable residence streets in the best part of the city, the range of prices is from \$100 to \$200 per foot front. Lots on Summit Terrace were sold for the latter figure. A large part of the transfers of the year were for immediate improvement.

POPULATION.

A conservative estimate of population, based on the city directory published last summer, gives St. Paul 200,000 inhabitants. If we were to use the

multiple three to convert directory names into actual population we should arrive at a total of over 225,000. This multiple is generally employed, but the United States census returns show that it is usually too high for cities where a very active and thorough directory canvass is made. Next year Uncle Sam will get to work and show us our exact figures. Meanwhile we are entirely within the mark in claiming a population of a round 200,000. In 1850 there were only 840 souls in St. Paul. In 1860 the census found only 10,600. By 1880 the population had increased to 41,000. The gain of the present decade will be fully 500 per cent.



WINTER LIFE IN ST. PAUL.—A SNOW-SHOE CLUB ON THE MARCH.

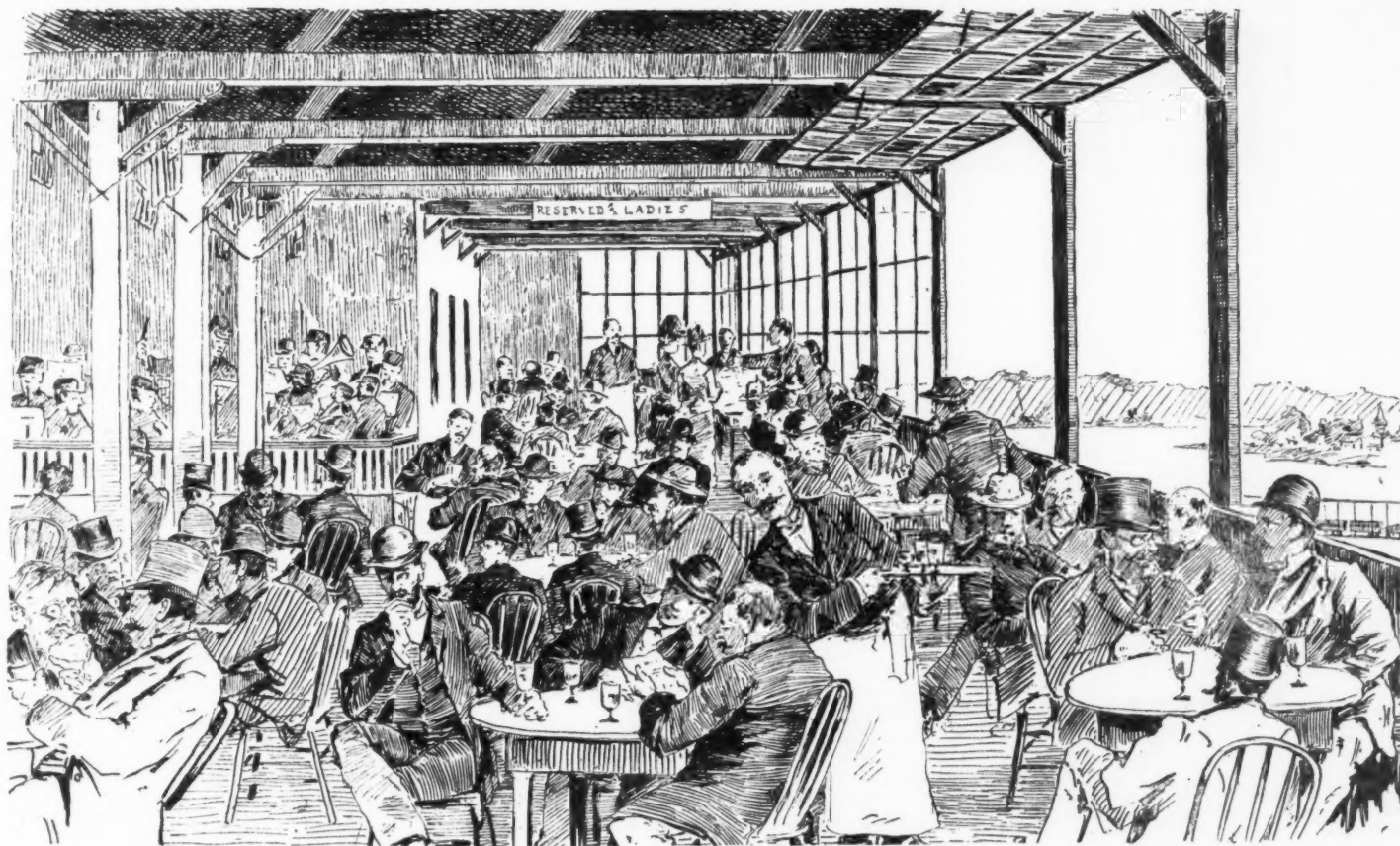
FOREIGN-BORN PEOPLE IN ST. PAUL.

The Germans are our most numerous foreign-born element. They support nineteen churches, a fact which is perhaps the best evidence of their numerical strength available until the next United States census is taken. Probably half of them belong to no church, being rationalists or agnostics in their ways of thinking on the problems of the universe. The Germans maintain a large and able newspaper, the *Volkszeitung*, (the English of which would be *People's Journal*) and three weekly papers. They are strongly represented in the wholesale trade of the city, in its banking, its manufactures, its retail business and its mechanic trades. The West Side and the West Seventh Street district are their local strongholds. They are not as clannish in politics as some other foreign elements, and while proud of their language and literature they read the American papers and acquire American ideas and American ways

in which physical and intellectual development are combined, may be seen at the Turner Hall, with its gymnasium and its concert hall and theater. The Turner Verein, having leased its old building to the People's Theater, has about completed a new brick structure of larger dimensions and much better adapted to its special uses. The Germans don't like to face the fact that they are losing their language here in their new home, but this result is only a question of time with the young generation. The children attend the public schools and soon come to speak English with more ease than they do their mother-tongue. German is a much more difficult language to handle than English, being complicated in its grammar and construction, although simple and almost phonetic in its orthography. Give a child the choice between the two languages, and while he may understand German tolerably well, he will express himself clumsily in it, with a mixture of English words, and will talk English if his German parents

filled almost exclusively with their people. They are Irish in patriotic memories and sentiment and in their earnest desire to see Ireland win the right of self-government, but they are thorough-going Americans in all other regards.

The Scandinavians come next in order of numbers. Among themselves they are divided into Swedes, Norwegians and Danes, but the average American lumps them all together. Danes and Norwegians read the same books and newspapers and speak the same language with only a few idiomatic differences, but Swedish is another language, as different from "Dansk" and "Norsk" as Holland Dutch is from German. The Swedes have five churches in St. Paul, and the Danes and Norwegians eight. *Hemlandet* is the weekly newspaper of the Swedes and *Der Nordvesten* of the Norwegians and Danes. The Chicago *Skandinaven* (Norwegian) issues a special Northwestern edition in St. Paul, and the Swedes have a Lutheran religious weekly called *Skaffaren*.



A MUSIC HALL OVERLOOKING THE MISSISSIPPI, ST. PAUL.

of living, with the exception of Sabbatarian and prohibition opinions and customs. As a class they hold to the old world view of the healthfulness of beer, and believe it to be no sin to listen to music in public halls on Sunday or attend dramatic performances. A favorite summer evening resort of the Germans is a certain pavillion overhanging the Mississippi, in the heart of the city, from which there are superb outlooks up and down the river. There you may drink beer from Munich, or Pilsen, or Berlin, as well as from Milwaukee or St. Louis, and there, while listening to the orchestra and eating your *Frankfurter Wurst mit Kren*, or your *Hamburger Steak*, you can well imagine yourself in some popular resort on the Rhine or the Elbe. To see quite another phase of German-American life, go on Sunday morning to one of the big Lutheran or Evangelical churches, note the strict and pious decorum of manners, and if you understand the language, remark the old-fashioned orthodoxy of the pulpit teachings; or drop into the big stone Catholic church near the market when mass is being said and look at the vast crowd of kneeling worshippers. Still another phase,

or playmates understand that language. Thoughtful, observant Germans are beginning to recognize that their speech is only kept alive in America by the constant arrival of immigrants, who at first know nothing of English, and that it is doomed to extinction as soon as this Teutonic influx ceases.

Next to the Germans the Irish form the most populous element of foreign birth, but as there is no language difference to distinguish them, other than the melodious Hibernian accent, which grows less and less distinct with years of American residence, they are rarely thought of as foreign people save on St. Patrick's day, when their love of the Green Isle asserts itself with music and banners. The Irish are represented conspicuously in the jobbing trade, in banking, railroading, manufactures and in all fields of industry. They furnish several prominent lawyers and no end of politicians. Their natural gift of oratory makes them prominent on the stump in party contests. They have no distinctive organs in journalism, and support no churches that are peculiarly Irish, although the Catholic churches, where the English language is used in sermons, are

Scandinavians are to be found in all branches of retail business and in all the mechanic trades. They furnish the largest share of the common labor and the domestic service of the city. They are well represented at the bar of all the courts, in the Legislature and in State and local offices. They Americanize rapidly, soon learn to speak English readily and with but a slight foreign accent, and form one of the most valuable elements of the city's composite population.

French-Canadians were among the first settlers of St. Paul, and they are an important element in the city of to-day. The tie of language holds them closely together. They support a Catholic church on Wabasha Street and have a weekly newspaper called *Le Canadien*. They entertain no sort of affection for the English flag, although their ancestors have lived under it for nearly two centuries, but are as thoroughly French in their ideas and sympathies as though they had just emigrated from the land of the tri-color. Most of these people are mechanics and small trades-folk, but they have some notable representatives in the larger business interests of the city.



WINTER LIFE IN ST. PAUL.—A DRIVE IN THE SUBURBS.

English Canadians are probably much more numerous than their French compatriots, but as they speak the English language with no distinguishing accent and mingle in the social and business currents of American life, they can hardly be classed as a distinct factor in the population. You may trade with a Canadian druggist or grocer for years without suspecting that he is not of American birth. Canadians differ from citizens of European origin in one important respect—they seem to have no tie of patriotic sentiment drawing them to the land of their nativity. This is no doubt because they were born in a dependency instead of in an independent na-

tion, having a long and proud history back of it and a literature of its own. One of our greatest railway enterprises is managed by Canadians and one of our great newspapers is edited by a gentleman born in one of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion.

The Bohemians are sufficiently numerous to support a church and so are the Poles, but they do not make much of a figure in the life of the metropolis. Their favorite quarter of the city is the extreme western end, close to the river. The French affiliate with the French Canadians. The Scotch have their St. Andrew's Society and their Burns festivals. Italy is represented chiefly by the street

corner vendors of fruit and pea-nuts.

The colored people cannot well be spoken of as a foreign element. They are surprisingly numerous, considering how remote St. Paul is from the South, and they appear to flourish as well here in our cold Northern clime as in any of the Southern cities. By occupation they are for the most part barbers or hotel waiters. Many of them own real estate and their general financial prosperity is shown by their support of a weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of their race—a creditable sheet called the *Western Appeal*.

ST. PAUL AS A RESIDENCE CITY.

What are the natural conditions and the artificial improvements that make a large city especially desirable as a place of residence and to what extent does St. Paul possess these advantages? The first and best of all conditions is healthfulness. Cities differ widely in this respect. Look at the comparative mortality tables and you will find a death rate in cities of over 200,000 inhabitants of from fifteen in a thousand annually to as high as thirty. That is to say the chances of death in a year for each inhabitant are twice as great in some cities as in others. A sensible man, having his choice of a home, would naturally select a place where the probability of long life for himself and the members of his family are the best. Most people are held down by circumstances to the places where their business and home life first began, but there are many who have the freedom of choice and who intelligently seek new locations where the surroundings will be more favorable to health and fortune. To all such we say that there is no city of its size in the world that has a better mortality record or better conditions for healthful living while life lasts than St. Paul. The death rate here is only 12.15 in a thousand, as compared with the following figures in other cities: Milwaukee, 18.43; Chicago, 18.70; St. Louis, 18.70; Cincinnati, 18.37; In-

dianapolis, 15.05; Pittsburg, 19; San Francisco, 19; Brooklyn 21.59; Boston, 22.40; New York, 25.53; New Orleans 26.57.

Why is St. Paul so remarkably healthy? There are four main reasons—good natural drainage, good sewerage, good water and a good climate. Let us look at these in detail. The city is built upon terraces and hills on both sides of the Mississippi River. It has no dead levels where water stagnates and the germs of malarial disease lurk and breed. The rain fall and the melting snows flow quickly into the river, down the slopes of the hills and terraces and through numerous ravines, and in this swift flow is

carried off the deposit of mud and filth which accumulates on the surface of the streets of every large city from the constant traffic passing over them. Nature washes our streets clean and the river carries away the refuse. The Mississippi runs with a strong current past the city. It has just leaped over the limestone ledges of St. Anthony's Falls and its current has been almost doubled by the inflow of the Minnesota River, and it has not settled down to the leisurely pace it assumes a few miles below St. Paul. Thus it is a reliable carrier of all the sweepings and washings and drainage the city pours into it. Good sewerage has been for years the laudable ambition of our city government and money has been liberally spent upon this chief factor in the problem of good health conditions. The surface conformation of the city, while it has in many districts made the sewer system costly, has greatly aided in the rapid discharge of sewerage matter.

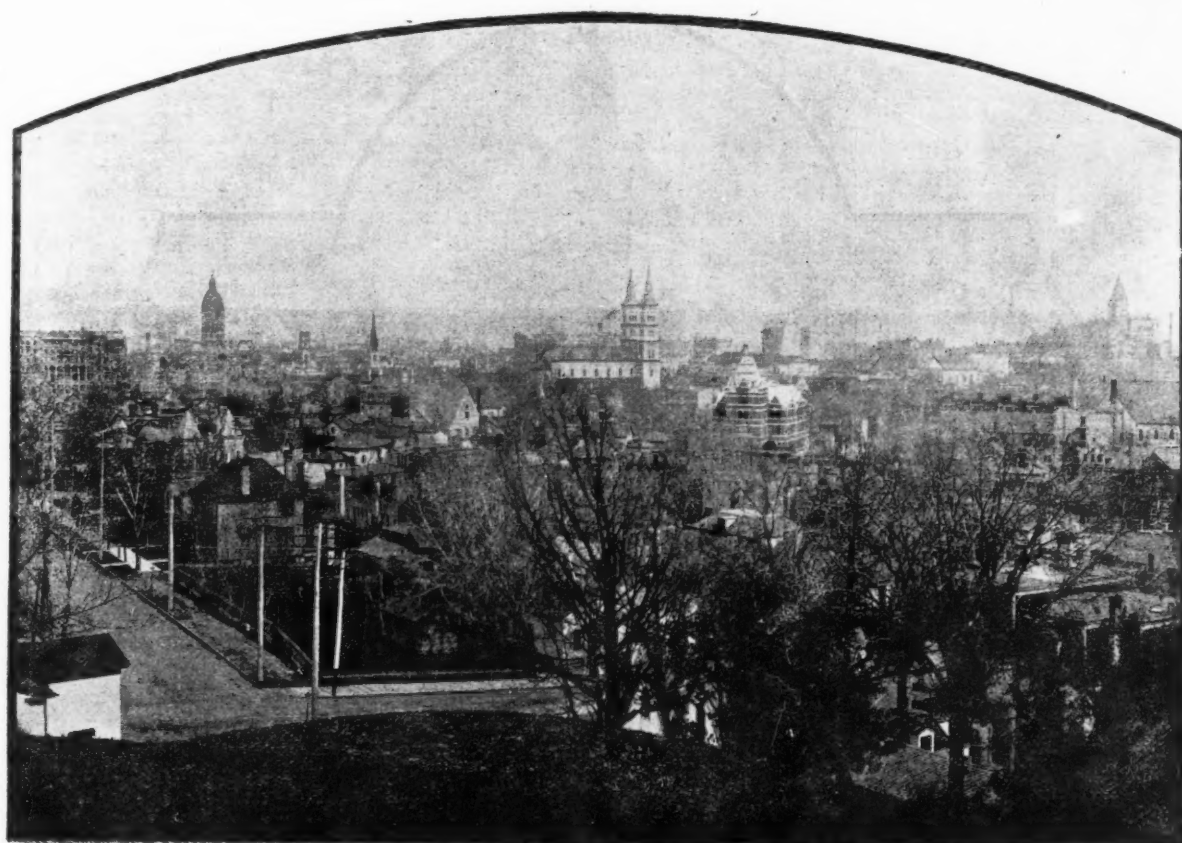
Good water is another advantage of which St. Paul has the right to boast. We do not pump our water

frequent, unclouded skies and crisp, snappy air with dry snow covering the ground all the time, are the dominant weather characteristics. Minnesota springs begin late, but when they come they come in earnest, and not in a reluctant way, with sloppy, rainy, snowy weather, as in the East. And as for Minnesota autumns, they are glorious and perfect. Nothing can be said save in their praise, and they are often prolonged, with their sunny days and starry nights, beyond verge of the calendar winter.

Next to healthfulness come facilities for comfortable living, in the list of advantages which make a city a desirable place for residence, and under this head many things are to be considered. There is first, the matter of convenient local transit within the city limits and out to the suburbs. We have now in St. Paul fifty-six miles of street railway track and four and two-thirds miles of cable road with five and one-third more miles of cable under construction and to be finished next summer. Local trains, stopping at suburban stations, are run at short intervals on no

for food supplies. You can buy fish from the Pacific, the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes; fruit from Oregon, California, Florida and the West Indies; and game from the woods, prairies and mountains of the whole Northwest. Minnesota herself furnishes deer, moose, elk, bear, and a dozen varieties of feathered game, besides the delicious white fish and trout from Lake Superior and the black bass of her myriad small lakes.

Social advantages are another feature of life in a city which are not always commensurate with population. St. Paul is a true capital city, not alone in the political sense, as the seat of the State government of Minnesota, but in many other ways. It is the trade capital of the whole Northwest; it is the religious capital of one of the great Christian sects, being the residence of an archbishop; it is the military capital of all the country between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, being the headquarters of General Ruger, who commands the military department. It is the focus of railway management for the North



VIEW OF ST. PAUL FROM A. H. WILDER'S TERRACE, SUMMIT AVENUE.

from the Mississippi, like our sister city, which drinks the drainage of a large part of her own territory and of all the towns up the river. St. Paul uses the water of a number of spring-fed lakes, whose shores are kept clean from all pollution. This water is free from vegetable and mineral matter and has an agreeable taste and a refreshing quality which only spring water possesses. Its purity has unquestionably much to do with the remarkable health of the city.

Lastly we come to the matter of climate. Good drainage, good sewerage and good water give us immunity from malaria and to a great degree from all the complaints known as germ diseases, which are propagated by living microbes in the system. A favorable climate strengthens and invigorates the body and makes comparatively rare those ills of the breathing apparatus which are produced or aggravated by intense summer heats and by raw, changeable weather in spring, fall and winter. Minnesota summers have a good deal of warm weather, but there is no debilitating quality in the atmosphere and the nights always admit of refreshing sleep. Minnesota winters are cold, clear and dry. Storms are not

fewer than ten roads. People who prefer to live a little out of the city can have their choice between more than a score of pretty and progressive suburban villages. Street improvements in the city have made extraordinary progress during the last few years. There are now thirty miles of paved street, cedar blocks and asphalt being the two paving systems preferred. Of main sewer pipes there are eighty-three miles. Both gas and electric light are used for street lighting. In few cities are the streets so well cared for both in summer and winter. Dust is kept down by plentiful sprinkling and snow is removed from all the main thoroughfares by an army of shovellers and carts.

As adjuncts to comfortable living should be mentioned the hotels, two of which, the Ryan and the Merchants are esteemed by travellers as among the best in the country; the restaurants, which are numerous and various in quality and price of the eatables they offer, ranging in the cost of a meal all the way from twenty-five cents up to any sum which the extravagance of the rich epicure may be willing to pay. Our markets draw upon the whole continent

west; it is the news center for the same vast region being the point where the press association gather and disseminate telegraphic news, and it is a social capital to a much wider extent than are the capital cities of most of the States, because it embraces in its social life and influence, not Minnesota alone but Montana and Dakota and to some degree Wisconsin and Iowa. The routes of travel between the East and the Northwest center here like many strings tied in a knot midway of their length and you are never surprised to meet at the club or at receptions or dinners people of mark from any part of the country. It seems quite natural that they should, at one time or another, come to St. Paul.

St. Paul has two theaters of the first class, the Grand Opera House and the People's, one of the second or variety hall class, and a dime museum. Besides, the dramatic section of the Turner Society gives plays in the German language once a week during the winter and the active musical life of the city develops numerous concerts of a high order of merit. The system of public education has been pushed as far as in any old Eastern city; the school houses are

numerous and capacious, built of brick, with considerable attention to architectural appearance and furnished with every health and educational appliance that modern ingenuity has devised. In the near suburbs, reached by trains in fifteen minutes from the union depot, are two colleges, Hamline (Methodist) and Macalester, (Presbyterian) and a third is to be built this year by the German Methodists at St. Paul Park, six miles below the city. The State University is just beyond the St. Paul limits in the neighboring city of Minneapolis. Many denominational private and commercial schools supplement the public institutions. Then there are schools of short-hand, type-writing, telegraphy, music and dancing, art classes, Chatauqua circles, a Young Men's Christian Association, with its reading room, library and lectures, a medical college, and teachers of every art, science and accomplishment that the complex life of our times has produced. We have an excellent ub, well-sustained by a membership of nearly 400,

Paul you do not have to journey to some far suburb to enjoy these wide stretches of vision. There are a hundred points on the rim of the encircling hills from which you can look out over the busy city in the basin below, with its bridges, its steamboats, its trains, its steeples and towering buildings, and beyond to the great sweep of the Mississippi from Fort Snelling to Newport, and the long curling line of its high green bluffs, dotted with white suburban homes. How much these inspiring views add to the pleasure of life the resident in St. Paul hardly realizes them until he goes away to some flat and monotonous city, with a checker-board system of streets stretching away into dusty and uninteresting distances. The returning traveller always comes home to St. Paul with a keener appreciation of the beauty of Minnesota's capital. In no land can there be found a more healthful and pleasant place for home life all the year round than the city that covers the hills at the head of navigation on the Mississippi.

E. V. S.

A SECRET SONG.

O snowbird! snowbird!

Welcome thy note when mapie boughs are bare;
Thy merry twitter, thy emphatic call,
Like silver trumpets pierce the freezing air,
What time the radiant flakes begin to fall.
We know thy secret when the day grows dim,
Far from the homes that thou hast cheered so long,
Thy chirping changes to a twilight hymn!
O snowbird, snowbird, wherefore hide thy song?

O snowbird! snowbird!

It is a song of sorrow none may know,
An aching memory? Nay, too glad the note!
Untouched by knowledge of our human woe,
Clearly the crystal flutings fall and float.
We hear the tender ecstasy, and cry:
"Lend us thy gladness that can brave the chill!"
Under the splendors of the winter sky,
O snowbird, snowbird, carol to us still.

—The Century.



MINNESOTA STATE CAPITOL, ST. PAUL.

and owning and already enlarging its club house. The Minnesota Club is highly commended by visitors accustomed to club life in Eastern cities, for the comfort of its building, its social characteristics and for the superiority of its restaurant. A smaller club, the Wabasha, has a home of its own on "the Hill," and furnishes a pleasant up-town evening resort for its members.

We come, finally, to the element of beauty, in which cities differ more widely than in any other trait. Here St. Paul is pre-eminent. Where is there another city that offers so many superb landscape views? Look down from the brow of St. Anthony's Hill, or from the hills on the West Side, or from those just beyond Central Park, or better still, from the famous Indian Mounds on Dayton's Bluff, and what magnificent panoramas of river, town, woods and fields are unfolded at your feet! Take away the historic interest from foreign cities and not one of them offers as striking and fascinating a scene as these. In our own country the view of New York and its bay from the heights back of Jersey City is the only city outlook that can be compared with it. But in St.

LAKE MINNEWAUKAN.

In the fading sunset glimmer
Seeks the shore an Indian maiden.
Friendly branches shadow laden
Bend where plashes in the swimmer.
Yonder lurks a stately lover,
Faithful watch about her keeping,
With his glance the forest sweeping.
Swift and light his footsteps hover.
Hark! a startled cry resounding
From the quiet water rises,
All the silent night surprises—
Through the bush the brave comes bounding.
Out across the quiet water
Long he gazes, hoping, fearing,
For some form of terror peering,
Far along the shore has sought her.
Scarce a ripple paints the shimmer
Of the moon uprising, glowing,
O'er the lake her radiance throwing.
Ne'er returns the dusky swimmer.

"Minnewaukan"—spirit water—
Indians name a lake and near it
In the forest haunts a spirit,
Staying for the chieftain's daughter.

W. B. MOER.

WHEN THE COLD WIN' COMES.

It woan' be long tell de col' win' comes,
Wid its brea'f so cuttin' an' keen,
A blowin' and whirlin' de ole dry leaves
Dat wuz once so putty an' green.
De ole hen's chickens is all dun grown,
An' some o' 'em's l'arned ter crow,
Dat sassy young dominicker'll come down er peg
W'en he freezes bof feet in de snow.
De ole 'skovey duck will feel mighty bad
W'en dar's ice on de water by de mill,
De po' ole critter'll hab ter wait fur er thaw
'Fo' she totes er lump o' mud on her bill.
De hogs squeal loud w'en de frost ginter fall,
An'll crowd one ernuder in de pen.
One doan' kere ef de udder gwinter freeze—
Hogs da's mighty like men.
De leaves come ercross de ole grabeyard,
W'en de col' win' r'ars an' raves;
Da whirls an' rattles on de frozen groun',
Den settles in de sunken graves.
Da puts me in min' o' de chillen o' de yearth,
De mou'nful 'dition o' us all;
We're fresh an' green in de spring o' de year—
We's blowed in de grave in the fall.

OPIE P. REED



A MID-WINTER'S TALE.

A Reminiscence of the Last Carnival.

"Wa-wa-kou-kou—Wakouta!" rang out a fresh, clear voice. An answering echo gave back the wild, musical call, with a scarcely perceptible difference.

"That's not a Wakouta," said the first fresh voice, petulantly: "he hasn't the twist. I believe it is a horrid Nushka, imitating our war-whoops. What is the punishment, Chief Walatula, among our tribe; that is, if we catch the offender?"

"Fair squaw, I salute you. It is many decades since a brave went to the happy hunting grounds for a similar breach of etiquette. I think, though, if my memory serves me, that jerking out the eye-lids by the roots, or unscrewing an arm, was considered a light punishment for the first offense."

"Oh aren't you terrible," protested several silvery voices. "You were not called upon to go into details," pouted another voice. "We all know how noble the noble red man is!"

"There, I told you it was a Nushka!" said the first voice. At the same instant, a lurid figure appeared over the top of the hill, struggling like a man on stilts, waving its arms wind-mill fashion, in attempt to locomote.

"What is he trying to do?" burst forth one of the Wakouta braves.

"Plating lots," suggested another.

"O nonsense!" said a fair Wakouta, "he is walking on snow-shoes, for the first time." A shout greeted this explanation.

It was a gay party of Wakoutas, returning from the slide. The air was crisp and as full of spirits as a glass of Montebello. Under the electric light the gaunt bare limbs of the trees danced grotesque figures on the snow, which, powdery and sparkling like diamond dust, covered road and fence and house-top. It was a perfect night in mid-winter, and the delights of winter are only fully known to the dwellers of the North.

The struggling snow-shoer at last came within ear-shot. He stopped, and, *mirabile dictu*, wiped the perspiration from his glowing brow. "Hello there! this is a warm night; only twenty-five degrees below. What you aw'll a doin' out'hyer?" This was said with an inimitable southern accent, and with a smile broad enough to include the whole party.

"Look a hyah! Young-man-first-time-on-snow shoes," said the chief, "You let our yell alone, we don't pretend to be as aristocratic as the Nushkas, but we are strong in numbers and can take as many scalps as any tribe here." He imagined that a look of disapproval flitted across the faces of his fair companions and added comically "Allow me to present Mr. Corin of Virginia, to the squaws of my party." This raised a laugh in which all joined.

Mr. Corin, after the irresistible manner of sons of the Sunny South, burst forth into extravagant compliments to the ladies. "How charming you all look! How blooming—!" "Yes," said one of the young women, meditatively, "I imagine that my nose has a very bright bloom on it."

The air was really too sharp for quiet chatting and the party moved on; laughing gayly and shouting out their war-whoops at intervals, which reverted across the hills, reminding, perhaps, some of the fair early settlers of savage, frontier life, long ago.

Mr. Corin walked near and talked to Miss Eastern, who was out West for the first time. "Do you like St. Paul?" she was saying to him.

"Like it? I should say!"

I am sorry I didn't come out here sooner. It is a wonderful city! such enterprise—such surpassing growth! Why I had only last week, some—" "I suppose that you are a real estate man?" she interrupted. "Now: how did you know that?" he said faintly surprised by her clairvoyant powers. "I was just about to say, that I had some choice lots, only last week, which a friend of mine took. I hear that he has just sold them for double. You ought to invest, everybody does, here—ladies and all. I have got some property that would just suit you; very central—land a little low, but it could be filled up. In a few years, it will be worth its weight in gold." "I don't believe I wish any this evening" laughed Miss Eastern. "But won't the value be rather inflated, when it gets to be worth its weight in gold?" "O! now, Miss Eastern, you know what I mean, but really you are so charming, I quite forgot what I was saying."

The party had divided itself, very naturally, into twos. At the crossing of two streets, ahead, the chief stood, awaiting the stragglers. "Attention, savages!" he commanded "At two P. M. to-morrow, we meet at Mrs. X's on Summit Avenue. Don't be late—the float will start at 2:30 sharp.

The chief saluted with a grimace and added: "Miss Eastern will be in the Mannheimer Block. All look out for her—we will give her three cheers and a war-whoop, as we pass by."

With cheerful good nights, they separated; two by two—then each two separated—lingeringly. Above, the blinking guardians of the night looked silently down, and quiet crept over the city.

"I thought I wouldn't go on parade to-day," said a familiar voice. Miss Eastern turned and recognized the snow-shoer of the night before. She was seated on the window ledge, watching, with interest, the merry crowd below. "Are you sure you are comfortable? Don't look at me that way; it quite breaks my heart!" Mr. Corin chatted on, commenting on the people, and occasionally sandwiching in a compliment which almost took his companion's breath away. The procession was moving, the first notes of the band penetrated the clear air, and announced the start to the two leaning far out of the window. Third Street was festive and carnivalesque, in many colored flags and flaunting banners. There was a matted throng below on the streets. Here and there, a group of country cousins stood on the extreme edge of the pavement, with a faint solidity of pose, which impressed firmly on the passers-by "We got here first—no one has any right to push us away."

A belated member of a toboggan club edged his way through the crowd; consciously straightening his back, improving his stride, under the admiring glances of the on-lookers. "He's a trump!" suggested one. "How handsome he is!" half-shouted a dozen girls, turning to look after him. These comments reached the tobogganist's ears like "faint, sweet echoes," and filled him with joy. He looked about him with benevolent largeness of vision; he wished the world well; he was a lover of humanity, at that moment. Could it be possible that he was the same man, who, a moment before, swore at his tailor and

declared that life was not worth living, because he had only seven pairs of hose to wear and an eighth was deemed necessary to complete the roundness of outline? But what mortal could be warmer than a man in a toboggan suit? not a woman surely. At the present stage of development, the costume of the fair tobogganist is not a "thing of beauty."

"There they come!" was passed eagerly through the crowd. At the same instant the near approach of the procession was heralded by a vivacious *crescendo* on the horns; which reached the climax with crashing cymbals, as the band turned at a sharp angle and headed down Third Street. The suppressed, eager expectation of the crowd burst forth in loud cheering.

"There are the Windsors. How fine they look! I suppose they feel sure of the prize," commented a spectator.

The procession made one of those interminable halts, which no one seems to understand, but which occur without fail several times in every block.

Miss Eastern leaned out of the window and scanned the snow-shoers for a familiar face. "Why didn't you exhibit to-day," she said, suddenly turning to Mr. Corin. It was one of these speeches that comes without forethought, and that *Punch* says is better left unsaid. Mr. Corin looked puzzled for a moment; then hurt. He was in doubt if his companion wished to politely tell him that he was a bore. He burst forth, in his impetuous manner: "You don't mean, Miss Eastern, that you would be happier if I were down there," pointing with a mock-tragic gesture toward the street. "Oh you Southerners take every thing, literally. I simply said—Oh I don't know what I said—you are all alike—" said Miss Eastern in pretty, disjointed phrases, then she added maliciously, "You don't intend to jump out, do you?"

Mr. Corin was fully reassured, and his broad smile lighted up everything it touched. "Come now; what did you mean by saying we are all alike? I am not the first specimen you have known then?" "No," with an eloquent look, then leaning out of the window she said joyfully, "There go the Nushkas; give them a wave of the handkerchief!"

"Look at those old women in toboggan suits! such feet!" exclaimed Corin in imminent danger of falling out of the window to get a glimpse of them. "By the by, you haven't any very pretty women up here. Now down South, um! what beauties!" chatted Corin, wishing to impress his companion with the fact that he was a judge of beauty.

"What a severe critic you are, Mr. Corin, I have seen some Southern women, who couldn't, by a tremendous stretch of the fancy, be called even fair looking. But opinions differ."

"Now, Miss Eastern, you misunderstood. I didn't say all—since I have seen you I am changing my mind—" (Miss Eastern shrugged her shoulders a little impatiently), "I am becoming even reconciled to my brother's marriage with a Bostonian. Think of it—she wears glasses and No. 7's!"

"That's a very vivid picture of her. I can almost see her myself," laughed Miss Eastern, stretching her neck to look through the plate-glass window. "Really now, Mr. Corin, was your sketch realistic or idealistic?"

"I must confess that I never have seen her, but I know that is her picture. You are not from Boston, so don't look so amused."

"There, that is the last of the procession and I am going," said Miss Eastern smoothing down her draperies and pulling the bit of veil over the tip of her nose with a jerk; that might have been taken for a small exhibition of temper. Mr. Corin didn't notice the bit of temper; he was busy preparing a little speech to make. He said gallantly and with his broadest smile "I am not going to exhibit to-night, may I have the honor of being your escort to the Ice Palace grounds to see the storming."

"Yes, thank you," she said with a dangerously sweet smile. "I believe that it is to be a great event."

The sun had set and the grey shadows were stretching out slowly across the snow. Above, there was a

faint sprinkle of stars, which grew brighter and brighter. Night had descended upon the city; but the "sable goddess" had banished from her train to-night gloom and darkness. There was revelry and brightness in the fervored city of the hill. A thousand flame-tongues, leaping and dancing, mad with joy, coiled and writhed like jeweled serpents, about the pillars.

Over the street, a fairy bower was suspended, and in the graceful arches and pendant festoons were encrusted gems from every known land. The transparent blue of the sapphire, the cloudy blue of the turquoise, emeralds like dew on fresh leaves, glowing rubies from the Orient, cabalistic opals, topaz, yellow as the daisy, and surpassing them all, were diamonds set, here and there, like glistening raindrops, flashing from their facets the innumerable tints and nuances of the rainbow. Thus it appeared to one solitary wanderer up Third Street that night. Corin allowed his elastic fancy untrammelled flight. He walked on that cloudy stratum supposed to be far above this earth. As it often happens to people who walk with their heads in the clouds, while their feet are left to their own vagaries on the ground; he came to grief. On the corner of a certain street turning into Third, the wind rushes with violence enough to sweep every flake of snow from the pavement. At this moment there was a glare of ice, which might have caused a tumult of joy in the breast of any small boy, were there not many better slides in the city. As it was, pedestrians going down the hill had been tempted by the brief excitement of three steps and a slide, until its glistening surface said beware, loud enough to every careful pedestrian coming up the hill. But Corin was not careful—his mind was full of other thoughts. He was not thinking of himself, which very unfrequently occurred and made his swift punishment seem more unjust. He sat down—looked about him for a moment. The descent was so sudden and unpremeditated that he required a few moments to remember where he had been. Jumping to his feet he uttered an exclamation that completely frightened away his poetic muse.

"I'll wear moccasins, hereafter, all winter," he muttered; as he brushed imaginary snow-flakes from his clothes, and blew ardently on his hand, which had struck a jutting bit of ice in his fall. He hurried to his hotel, where he got into a toboggan suit and moccasins—a wiser and happier man.

The city is in full gala dress to-night. Crowds of people, descending in the cars from the hill, catch glimpses of the illuminated Palace. There is an incessant jingle of bells—the air is full of the distant sounds of the city. On one side the top of the Panorama building appears like a huge fire-balloon. Below in the distance, one sees the towering Globe building and to the left, the stately Ryan smiles benignly on the people through its many lighted windows. The goal toward which this fantastic, costumed human mass is struggling, is the Ice Palace. It rises, grandly, silently, aloft—a dream in crystal—accepting with august hauteur the homage of the multitude.

"Oh!—oh!—" said a Nushka, in black and red, to a Knight of St. George. "Isn't it—beautiful!" she added, after searching in vain for an imposing word, unconsciously falling back upon one of the simple words in her vocabulary which exactly expressed her thought.

"Yes—that is—it is wonderfully—good!" answered her knight, also aimlessly feeling about for an imposing adjective but with less success.

Groups of people walked about on the temporary quarters, erected by the toboggan clubs. Among them we recognized again the Southerner and the fair Easterner.

"Why wouldn't you like to live in St. Paul?" Corin was saying, after a few moments spent in rapt admiration of the crystal castle. They were walking too and fro, very rapidly—too rapidly, one would say for

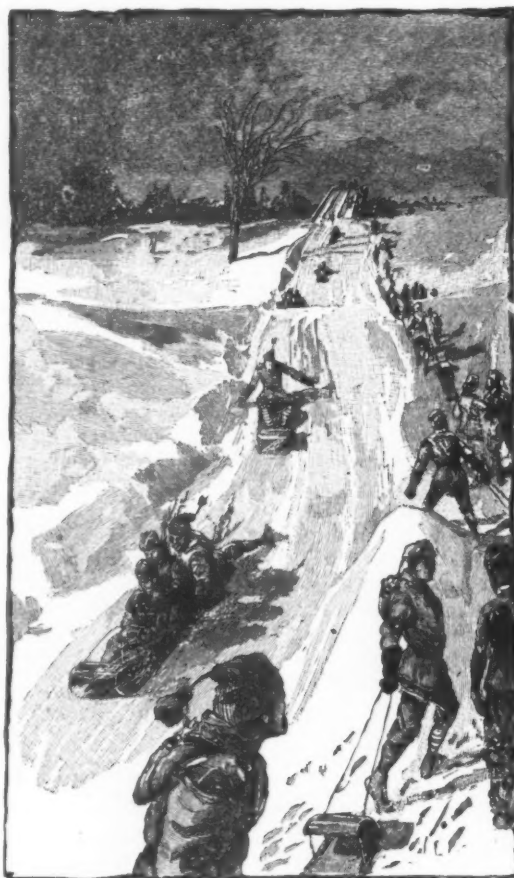
lovers, who are pictured with lingering, lazy footsteps. If the truth must be told, they are trying to keep their feet warm.

"I should like to live in St. Paul, the climate is delightful—so full of tonic—but I suppose that my home will always be in the East. One can't always choose, in such things," said Miss Eastern, mischievously. He caught his breath quickly and then puffed it out through his half-closed lips in a delicate, frosty vapor.

"I haven't known you long," he managed to say, at last, "but you feel friendly towards me, don't you?"

"Yes, friendly—sisterly—" said Miss Eastern with a decidedly malicious twinkle, this time.

"Oh don't say that," laughed Corin, who had gained all his assurance again. "That is what the boys call a 'chestnut.' I want you to feel more than a sisterly affection for me." His face was quite close to hers now and the tell-tale frosty vapor almost mingled; but she turned her head away and said, with a sim-



WINTER LIFE IN ST. PAUL.

ulated pout: "You ought to be punished for that speech—'She wears glasses and No. 7's.' Poor woman; you ought to write to your brother, never to bring her out here. What a bother it is to keep one's feet warm!" She pattered up and down on the rough boards. "I'll write to him about it, if you like, or tell him when I see him," she continued, intensely amused by his puzzled look. "I'll promise not to tell him anything else, if you will allow me to lecture you in true sisterly fashion. It is all in the family, you know."

At this moment, the fiery cascade burst over the castle walls and the Fire King's standard fluttered from the capitulated castle. V. M.

A gilded youth went unto Baden-Baden;
Ventured and lost full many an English "farden;"
Then trickled gently out into the garden,
There knelt and prayed, "My heart I will not harden,
But unto Thee, O Lord! will plead for pardon:
Forgive, as Joe forgave sweet Dolly Varden;
Then make of me, I pray, a grave church-warden,
And change my name from Jones to Enoch Arden."
W. F. F.

SOME EPISTLES FROM ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, January 12, 1888.

My Dear Willie:

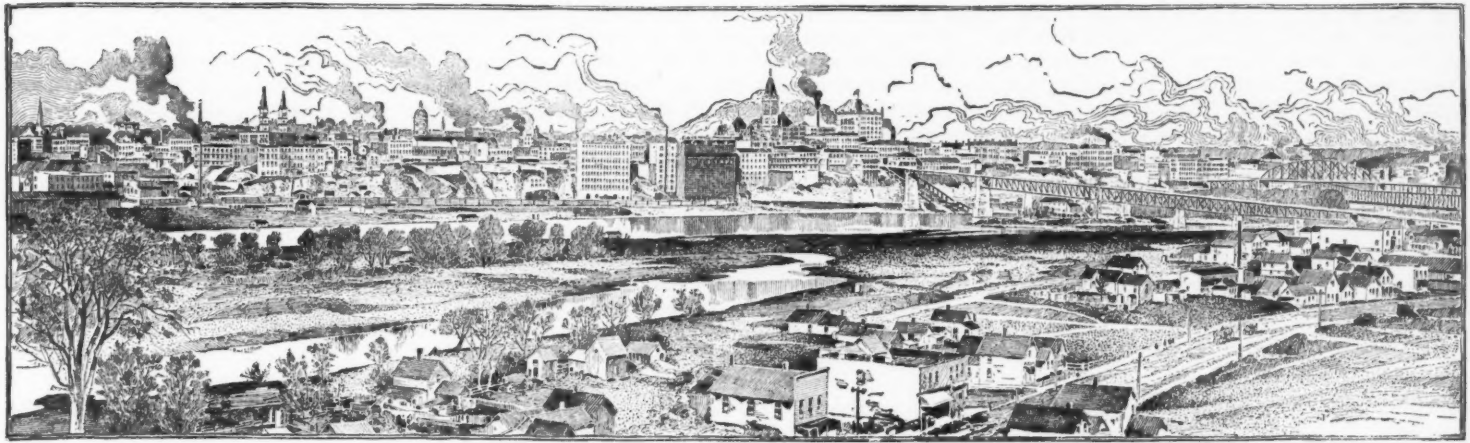
I suppose you have seen some of the family and been told that I arrived here safely last Wednesday. If not, let me tell you now that I did, and what a trip it was! very pleasant, but so long. I found myself looking out of the window at farms and barns in one State in the morning, and at noon I was told that the little steeped churches and flat white villages which I saw were in another. I became appalled and begged Mr. Carter, papa's friend, who took charge of me as far as Chicago, to get me a map. It didn't help me much, however, and when I went to bed I dreamed of "Inter-State Commerce" boots, and thought I was stepping from red New York across green Pennsylvania, stubbing my toes on the mountains as I went, and wondered whether I had better hold up my skirts as I crossed Lake Michigan. You don't know how ignorant I have shown myself since my arrival, and you should know, did not my unselfishness prevent my keeping anything so funny to myself. The first night at dinner, Mr. Austin, who by the way, is what they call out here an "Old Settler," asked me with an "I-must-say-something"-manner, what I thought of Western scenery, meaning the upper Mississippi, and I can see now why they all shouted when I said I thought the Horse-Shoe Bend and all along there very fine.

It is disgraceful never to have seen anything of one's own country, and I shall never leave it again until I have seen it all. How relative everything is! Kate said, when they were quite through laughing at me, that once when she was at Fort Keogh, which is very far West, somewhere on the Northern Pacific—out near the Yellowstone Park and the Yosemite—that a lady asked her to do some shopping commission for her "when you go East." Kate looked bewildered, thought of New York shops, and said, "but I am not going East;" and only understood when the lady said, "I beg your pardon, some one told me you were going to St. Paul to-morrow." Kate says she is quite sure we were once members of a geography class at Farmington, but I really could not remember it.

Mr. John Austin, Kate's brother, said with a comforting manner and sneering voice, "Why of course not, no one ever remembers such things as that." This was my debut in the Austin family, but I am not putting things in the order I intended. I must tell you about my trip and what I have done since I arrived.

I thought old Mr. Carter would be a dreadful bore, but he was not. When he stopped smoking he went to sleep, and at meals I found him a great convenience, but this is not right. He was very kind and attended to everything in Chicago for me. We had several hours before the St. Paul train left, so the old gentleman and I walked about and I found myself looking for traces of the fire and Miss Breezy's footprints in the snow, but I could find neither. If Chicago were old enough I should think the tale of the fire a legend. The girls feet are remarkably small and I did not see a single pig—all of which quite disappointed me. I didn't confide the objects of my search to Mr. Carter, as I feared he might lack sympathy, but I thought what fun we could have had, tracking Miss Breezy to her doom. I am convinced now that she lives only in the doubtful climate of newspaper wit.

The rest of the trip I made alone, and in the course of it had several new sensations. Before we left the station I sat looking out of the window at the people who passed up and down. There were a great many women with flowered petticoats and small red and green shawls tied over their heads, who carried large bundles or babies and talked excitedly to stolid men wearing foreign looking Sunday coats with queer buttons. These I took to be immigrants. As I watched the usual English-looking man and the women leaning proudly on the arms of



THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.—A RIVER FRONT VIEW FROM THE WEST SIDE.

their smokers, I noticed two men who wore brown leather coats, flannel shirts, and broad brimmed gray felt hats. One of them with a light beard and blue eyes, was very good to look at, too. He seemed so strong and big.

I couldn't exactly place them, but when the train started I found theirs was the section next mine. We sat *dos a dos* and from what they said, (which I could not help hearing), I discovered they were ranchmen—real live cowboys, who had gone with their stock from Montana to the Chicago market and were going home. The queer part was they talked about people we know. The Van L— and Mr. Stockton. I tried to imagine them at a ball. I am sure they were gentlemen. The good-looking one was very civil in helping me cross to the dining-car. But if I take all my time and paper in telling you incidents of the trips I shall have none left for St. Paul. The Western scenery which I spoke of—that on the Mississippi just below St. Paul, where the river widens into Lake Pepin—is beautiful. The bluffs are very high, and they say in summer Frontenac and all about is counted one of "Earth's loveliest expressions." Just before getting to the station the train ran along the frozen river, under yellow-white sandstone bluffs, which looked like the snow around them tinted with sunshine. Dear old Kate, whom you never half appreciated, met me in the station and took me home with her. The Austins have a lovely place on Summit Avenue—but you have my address. I call it a place, because it deserves the name as there is a lot of ground around it, and I never have seen a street with a finer view.

From my window I can see the bluffs of West St. Paul, the broad level road of the frozen river which, by the way, is the only level road there is in sight, for the land beginning at the river shelves up one shelf after another until this triumph of a Summit Avenue is reached, which is quite high—per front foot, they tell me, as well as in altitude.

The whole business part of the city with its spires, chimneys and the red dome of the Capitol lies to the left; while, in the other direction, up the river one sees the bluffs on each side and the city, like the wonderful baby it is, creeping out towards Fort Snelling. The view in that direction on clear days ends with a spire against the sky, which I am growing fond of and have been promised that I shall see near to, in a little old place called Mendota, a relic of Indian times. There are a great many places like the Austins—as fine I mean—on this street, and all over for that matter. You have no idea what a city St. Paul is, but I am off again and I can tell you this so much better than I can write it.

You know I have met all Kate's family at different times in the East but not for years, so they are strange to me. Mr. and Mrs. Austin are a social Jack and Mrs. Sprat. He is a jolly, breezy scorn of conventionalities, and like his dear northwest wind, inclined to blow where he listeth—about his place, the money he has made in real estate, and the wonderful Northwest in general. But I like him. He is very interesting and looks like a younger, good looking Uncle Sam, with his chin beard and bright, brown eyes. Madame takes exactly the opposite role—depreciates everything, speaks of her lovely house, her horses, jewels, clothes, etc., as she would say, "A poor thing, but mine own." Conventional-ity is her god and her ideas of it are about as clear as those of a god generally are. The two boys, (Oh, that Mr. Howard Cartright Austin could hear me call him a "boy!") are very different, too. Jim is a nice little fellow of twelve, who goes to school and slides down hills or toboggans, I should say. His mother sends him up stairs to re-wash his hands and comes down with them looking of the same ashen hue and says, "It's chapped in." Have I come to Howard? How can I give you an idea of him? He is tall and dark and says little. He lets his head sink upon his breast and he spends very little time in St. Paul. The morning I came, after breakfast, Kate told me of all the gay things we are to do. Most of them are to be done in a blanket, not a *la squaw*, but in a toboggan suit. Kate belongs to two toboggan

clubs, the Nushka and the Town and Country Club.

She has made me a member of the Nushka's, and I am to have a bright red suit made out of blankets with a Greek border in black. It seems these Nushkas object to having people come to their "tramps," as they call them, in any other costume, while the Town and Country people are more liberal. Then, you know, red is more becoming to me than blue. My suit is to be sent home to-day and I am going to wear it for the first time to-night. I have bought moccasins, great, thick, black stockings with doubly thick feet and mittens. I am wild to try them all. I haven't had any exercise since I came, as we have gone down town in a coupe with runners instead of wheels, each time, the windows of which became curtained almost instantly with our frozen breath. You have no idea how dainty and fantastic the frost designs on these windows are. They are so different and suggestive. Some times there are beautiful tropical ferns and flowers. I know of nothing so lovely which is breathed forth except a song. In what shape, do you think, a beautiful song would freeze on a window?

But I must tell you something so funny. The day I came I was sitting by the library fire. The portiers were drawn, and I heard Kate talking to her brother Howard in the hall. He was just going out as she flew down stairs and caught him. I heard something like this:

"Howard, don't forget now, you must come home



LAUREL TERRACE, CORNER LAUREL AND NINA AVENUES, ST. PAUL.

to dinner and take Mary to the german. You promised you would."

"I know I did, but it's asking too much, Kate, I'll get Frank to do it."

"No, it's the compliment of the thing; you are my brother and you must."

"My dear Kate, the chances of a german in the far West are enough to keep any sane man at home, and your friend is so young, so spring-like, I really think her unseasonable, with the thermometer at twenty below."

I was so angry at first I had to hold on to the arms of my chair to keep from rushing out and telling him I would not go with him to save his life. Then I felt homesick and longed to be where some people at any rate appreciate me, and at last I saw how ridiculous it was to care and took a vow to get even with him. We went to the german and I had a very good time. I can't say how Mr. Austin got through

what I had decided in my last letter before returning home? I know it is hard for you, but you told me you were capable of hard things for me—that I wished it and that was enough. But I am afraid you are not as determined as you ought to be. However, I won't scold any more, but try to keep my promise and tell you about all I do.

I never knew a place where there was more to do. I have been to balls, teas, germans and dinners since I wrote, which were more or less like the same things anywhere else. I enjoyed them all. You know how I like watching people. I often wished for your comments on some of the costumes; for, though there are many as well dressed woman here as there are anywhere, some of the flights are beyond description. They are positively pathetic. Your own noble sex, too, let fancy play about their necks and bosoms to a certain extent. But such things are nothing. I must tell you of the skies—the white

the bare branches and finest twigs of the trees, wonderful black lace. All around the horizon ran a band of light, which was neither green nor gold, but both, while behind and above us big, bright stars shone out from blue darkness which one could see far into. My heart beat time, while every sensation of my mind and body joined in a grand chorus and sang:

"How good is man's life, the mere living; how fit to employ
All the heart and the soul and the senses, forever in joy."

I have never seen such skies and such stars or breathed such air. It is like champagne.

The Nushkas themselves flocking, like great red birds in all directions over the snow, added a great deal of picturesqueness to the scene. The rendezvous, (I have to use this word, as the place where we assembled is unlike any of man's structures which I have hitherto seen, having been built as a



ST. PAUL.—LOOKING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI FROM THE GLOBE BUILDING TOWER.

but he asked me to take the Nushka tramp with him.

The men ask girls to go to germans and balls here and take them in carriages alone, or with another girl and her escort.

It seemed very strange at first, but they all do it. Kate and I often go together. I have heard several girls say they did not like it, but that they would not have a good time if they did differently. I haven't had time to see the ice palace yet, and Mr. Austin says I must not until the opening of the carnival. I must go now and put on those fascinating red clothes. I miss you all dreadfully, whenever I have time.

Remember our bargain and believe me, affectionately yours,
MARY L. BEEKMAN.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 25, 1888.

My Dear Willie:

Your letter came just after I had mailed mine to you. Do you think you quite kept your promise in it. You certainly understood that the old subject was not to be mentioned. Was I not to tell you

and blue of everything—it is dazzling, dancing, exquisite. The dry, cold air makes me feel as if I could walk without touching the ground, and yet I am sleepy all the time, with such an appetite for strong substantial things.

Did I tell you about my first "tramp?" No; I was just going when I ended my letter. From the time I tied my black knit sash around my waist to the time, about 1 A. M., when I untied it, I enjoyed every moment. We, Mr. Austin and myself, Kate and a Mr. Cadwallader, who seems very devoted to her, started up Summit Avenue to the rendezvous of the club, about half past five. I felt very proud of my new red clothes and the sensation in my feet of the soft warm moccasins was delicious. There seemed no weight to counteract the impulse to go. As we walked lightly and swiftly on, I could not speak for looking about me. The sky ahead of us had a faint rose tint, just the memory of the blood-red sunset which had glorified the world an hour ago—the houses against it became palaces and castles, and

"look-out"), is at the point where Summit Avenue turns from the bluff. Three or four long sleighs drawn by four and six horses each, were standing in the street. We went in with all the other red men and women, who proceeded to discuss whether they would drive or walk, with snow-shoes, or without. Mr. Austin was to give me my first lesson in this winter sport. By the way the knee breeches, black stockings, short red coat and black and red toque are very becoming to this sad, dark, young man, and, as he knelt before me showing me how to hold my heel up a little while he tied the leather thongs of the snow shoes criss-cross my moccasins, he was so good looking I almost forgave him for what he had said about me. When all were ready the word was given and the sleighs began to fill, while, with our captain "leading on," we started in a long, wavering, red line for Merriam Park. At first I felt much like an awkward duck. My big web feet were too wide and came constantly in contact with each other, while the sharp point at the back would catch

in my skirt. But Mr. Austin proved a very good teacher and I soon got the knack of lifting one edge a little over the other and not too much. Away we went across fields, among the low oak trees, over fences, and climbing fences in snow shoes is an art, I can tell you—stopping only to tighten a string or for a moment's rest. It gives one a great feeling of superiority to go easily on snow-shoes where, without them, one would be lost to sight forever. And it is the very finest exercise. Not being used to the tight thongs, however, I did not use mine all the way but hung them on my back and followed the road on to the little hotel with the big ball-room attached, where we were to wind up the frolic. In the dressing room we took off the heavy blanket coats under which the girls all wear a black jersey, and the men a black and red striped one, and went down to the ball-room. There we danced in moccasins until supper. The floor was excellent and our music was furnished by a man, who, I am sure from his appearance, is an anarchist. Besides, such wild, mad gallops could only pass from a dynamite laden brain, down into fingers which long to hurl bombs. Mr. Austin dances better than any one I ever danced with. The spirit of the occasion seemed to take possession of him. He quite unbent and was very amusing in his rather cruel comments on the people he told about. After supper we had more dancing and athletic games. The men had races in which they crawled through barrels and jumped over tables. There were fat men with beards and thin men without. The race, however, was not always to the thin or the swift. There were boxing matches between a wee bit of a John L. Sullivan and a great big Fat Somebody, in which I could never tell who won.

Four men carried in a weight which was put up with great muscular display by one man and then carried out with two fingers. A mad spirit of a rebellion against any kind of conventionality seemed to take possession of every one. I didn't know such horrible sounds could come from human throats as were offered by the crowd to the performers, as applause. Men tripped each other up and played the most remarkable tricks. Every one was good natured and wildly jolly. You will hardly believe it, but, after all this, when we got into the sleighs to come home, I was not uncomfortably tired. As I settled myself under the buffalo robe, with my feet on the straw in the bottom of the sleigh, I felt as if I had taken a soothing, quieting draught of some kind, and was beginning to feel the effects of it through all my veins. I put my head back, closed my eyes, and lulled by the buzz of voices should have fallen asleep, I think, if I had not felt Mr. Austin looking at me. I told him my sensations and he seemed to understand, for he hardly spoke afterwards, that is, until the accident. Don't be frightened—I was not hurt. The driver went too high on the side of a bank, when the sleigh began to tip, I thought at first, it was a part of my dreaminess, but realized it was not when I got my breath and found myself buried in the snow, my hat gone, and the girl who sat opposite me, one of at least 150 pounds, kneeling on my chest. We went over with the silence of conspirators. Not a woman screamed. Of course there were a few broken legs and arms, just at first, but they passed off soon and we reached home as whole as ever. I was not quite as dreamy, perhaps. You would enjoy the life out here, and when I think how much, I feel selfish. Don't work too hard. Think of having to ask you not to work. Isn't it lovely, Willie. I am very proud of you, my dear cousin. Not a promise broken, and two whole weeks gone. Two hours has been the limit heretofore, has it not? but that time is forgotten. I am so glad to get all the news about people.

I was not as much surprised about Mr. West and the little Gerard as you thought I would be. People tell me a great many things. To-night is the opening night of the carnival, and I am to ride on a coach in the procession. What letters I write you, and yet they say the age of letter writing was killed

by the telegraph and newspaper. I might send you the accounts of the carnival and the society column of the *Pioneer Press*, I suppose, but feel sure you would rather see it all through my eyes. Adieu.

Remember me to all who are interested in being remembered, and believe me always, affectionately yours,

MARY L. BECKMAN.

February —, 1888.

You are ridiculous, my dear Willie: I won't have you call Howard Austin a "cad" and a "brute." How did he know I was to over-hear what he said about me. He did not know me, had not then sounded the depths of my charms. I have heard you say much worse things about far nicer girls. We have made that all up and he really does more to make my visit pleasant than anyone else, and a man can do much more here than at home. I find Mr. Austin is a man of a great deal of taste and intelligence. We have so much in common, too.

He has lived abroad a great deal and not only speaks French and German, but is very well read in the literature of both countries. He has given me entirely new ideas of the home-life of the French. We really are so ignorant of such things, who go to Paris to shop with other Americans. You behave like a great big boy, but you know I have a weakness for boys in spite of themselves. Since I wrote you I had two experiences, delightfully typical of St. Paul. I have seen the best of the Ice Carnival and dined at the Town and Country club. In the day parade we "Nushkas" again rode on top of red coaches, while headed by the king with his polar bear attendants, the procession stretched for miles, it seemed to me, ahead of and behind us. I could not see as much as I wished, being of it, but have an impression of a many colored carpet spread over the snow, the different toboggan clubs in their gay suits making its figures, as they marched with the music on to the palace of their king.

It was like other carnival processions served *frappe*. But there is nothing like the ice palace. As we drove under the shining portals of the entrance I thought it would remind all the good old Methodists, if any remain, of the pearly gates and crystal walls of which their hymns are so full. Some man, who knows more of books than you do, Willie, told Kate that the palace made him think of Madame de Staël's description of the harmony of beautiful architecture, when she said it was like "frozen music." I would not let Kate know I was writing you that for the world. We have made use of it so often that it has become a joke, but it is pretty nevertheless. Ah, those shining, glistening, crystal battlements, against heaven's blue sky! Surely this palace was built for the king of purity and strength that he might, with a bride of charity and beauty, dwell in them always, and standing on its topmost tower, forever war with evil. Don't laugh at my poor flights, Willie. When things come in one's heart and mind it is to be able to force some one to listen to them. I am sure Mr. Austin feels as I do about a great many things, but he would rather die than own it. The next afternoon there was an equipage display and this is what you would have enjoyed most. I wish you could have driven a four-in-hand. You drive so much better than anyone I saw. It was all very gay with the bells, the colored plumes and the horses prancing and dancing in the clear, cold sunshine. Very good horses too. St. Paul is full of good horses. As we drove up and down before the judges, the sight was one I shall not forget. The women's furs looked so soft and warm, while the men with their collars turned up, their caps pulled down, and their beards and mustaches white with frost looked very



AN INDIAN STREET BAZAR, ST. PAUL.

much like Santa Claus in modern dress. It is almost impossible to recognize people on the street here, sufficiently to bow to them. The muffled men all look alike. I don't think I would even know you in the St. Paul winter costume. Our horses, sleigh and robes were awarded the first prize and for the moment, when it was being presented, Mrs. Austin herself really seemed to approve of them. I haven't been cold before but we went home frozen. This climate was never made for driving, except, perhaps, in summer. We dined in our toboggan suits and afterwards stood on the top of a building and watched the storming of the ice palace by the fire king and his army, who marched up, each man with his knapsack full of Roman candles and his arms of rockets.

The still more brilliant ammunition of the besieged was safely stored in the crystal vaults of their stronghold. The candles took the place of small arms and the rockets sang like cannon balls, while the mortars sent their golden stars up in greeting to those which looked down from the dark, quiet sky and watched their too ambitious rivals burst and fall in ruin. It was a gorgeous, wonderful battle. The palace was every color of the rainbow in turn, and the green gold, red and blue of the stormers, bullets came down in beautiful showers. Mr. Milton might have got some points for the battles of his angels and devils had he been with us. But I like the palace best with the sunshine slipping through the chiseled prisms of ice and its sky-line marked on blue. I have tobogganed several times on the steepest slide there is here and I can't say I am enthusiastic. Kate's energy is unflagging, as is that of most people here. Mr. Austin and I generally go off and snow-shoe.

I am writing in Mrs. Austin's pretty sitting-room this morning, while the sun shines warm on me



NEW BUILDING OF THE ST. PAUL TURN VEREIN, FRANKLIN STREET.

through two windows and I can see my view, when I look up, through the third. The cheerful fire, the rugs, and the pretty colors of the light chintz furniture make me feel so comfortable that I must tell you before I stop about the dinner Mr. John Cadwallader, Kate's devoted, gave me at the Town and Country Club.

There were twelve asked. Those who wished walked out while the rest drove. I need hardly tell you to which party I belonged. It was bitter cold, but so clear that the stars seemed to hang far down out of the sky and I never saw so many. We met at the "Benedick," where Mr. Cadwallader lives, said good evening to each other and our chaperone and started down one of the streets leading to Como Avenue, at the end of which, on a little lake of the same remarkably chosen name, stands the club house. We ran most of the way, and when we reached Como Avenue Mr. Austin suggested that I should take the solid, flat snow bank between, while he and a Mr. Lang ran on either side in the ruts worn by the horses feet and the runners of heavy sleds. I caught my fingers in the sash of each of my friends and found it a great help. We fairly flew along, between the low, dark trees, leaving the city with its twinkling street lamps and nineteenth century electric moons far behind. The red railroad lanterns, as we crossed the bridge over the tracks, glared out from the darkness like the eyes of some animal ready to spring upon us. They say the distance is almost three miles, but it seemed a very short time before we stood in the red and green lights which came from around the club house door, and were going in and up stairs to leave our things. Mr. Cadwallader and Kate had driven out earlier, with Mr. and Mrs. Warner, to see something about the table. When we walkers came down, the drivers, (I don't mean the coachmen), were standing or sitting around the red brick fire-place warming their hands by the bright wood fire and looking anxiously towards the doors of the dining room. They made way for us before the fire but I needed a fan and ice water more, after my run.

The club house is very comfortable, though I was told it had only been started a few months, and all the things in it were presented by the members. There are two rooms on the right of the front door with folding doors between, while the left side is one large room, used for dancing or large dinners. Our dinner was served in the back, right-hand room which also has a fire place. No dinner I ever ate was so good as that one. It was flavored all through with a twenty-below-zero-three-mile run, a delicious sauce

which they make and reserve for their own use in St. Paul. It was a very jolly, informal sort of dinner. We were too hungry to talk much. There was one man who reminded me of you in the way in which he said funny things. Mr. Warner told stories which would have seemed long had they not been well told.

Mr. Cadwallader was very amusing. If he could make life go as smoothly and agreeably as the dinner he gave me, I think Kate would better take him. He is the flesh and blood impersonation of "'tis better to laugh than be sighing." There was the girl who laughs a great deal, looks bright, but is not; the girl who says little, but by that little makes you sure she is worth finding out if one had time; the fair matron who chaperoned exclusively most of the evening the best looking of the men. They were all there, as they are at home and every where. You

know them all. After dinner we had our coffee in attitudes of ease in the other room. The masculine members of the party turned their chairs over, and propped against them, lay in a circle with their yellow, moccasined feet to the fire. It was very pleasant, sitting in the warmth and light, to see hanging on the walls prints of those winter sports we had just been taking part in. No one felt much like talking, we were just comfortable. Some one asked Miss Dixon to sing. I had heard of her singing. She went to the piano in the dining room, and before I knew it I was standing near, looking at and listening to her. She sang well and with an individuality which made it impossible to forget the 'singer in the song,' or the song. I wish you could have heard her. Going home we had great fun. Mr. Austin hitched a long toboggan on behind one of the carriages and we rode in on it, bumping over the crossings, and with the snow flying in our faces and down our sleeves. I have had such good times and every one has been so kind to me, it hardly seems possible I have been here almost a month. The Austin family rebelled, from the "old settler" to Jim, when I told them this morning at luncheon that I must go home next week. It is very nice to be so appreciated. I will write to you again before I leave, as I promised. Until then good-bye. Affectionately,

M. L. B.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday.

So this is your gratitude! When I have taken hours, which it appears I could have spent far more profitably, and written you everything I have done, you say "I wish you could write me about something more interesting than that fellow, Austin." I shall make you feel ashamed of your absurd jealousy by telling you the truth about Mr. Austin. We were coming home last evening from a snow-shoe tramp. He was silent and looked blue. Something tempted me to tell him what I had overheard him say to Kate about me, in the hall, the day I arrived. I also told him of the vow I took for revenge, adding that as we had become such friends, I feared I should have to take a broken vow with me. And then, Willie, (I would not tell you this except for one reason), he told me that my vow had been fulfilled far better than I knew, and asked me to marry him. He was very manly and earnest, and my revenge was anything but sweet. My reason for telling you this is, that when the thought of marrying some one else was forced into my mind, you came before me more distinctly than I ever saw you in the flesh, and I realized that —, well, take this as my answer, though, when I promised to send it to you in the last letter I should write, I did not know what it would be. You may tell mother, as she is so fond of you. I leave here the day after to-morrow and will telegraph then. Good night.

M. L. B.

PATTY M. F. SELMES.

THE LEGEND OF MAIDEN ROCK.

BY MAUDE MEREDITH.

Bold of front stands the rock on the eastern shore of the river,
Rugged and square and high, with outlines sharply defined,
Three hundred feet sheer down to the silent and deep flowing water
From the grass bordered edge, where the prairie runs over,
To the outermost verge, then comes back appalled
And sweeps toward the sunrise in soft undulations.
This is the rock; and the story that clings like a vague moonlight shadow
—As old as the story of life is the story of loving—
This old Indian legend, I here have recorded.

Soft were the eyes of Winona, the dusk Indian maiden,
Soft were her eyes, and tender her untutored glances,
For she—like the flowers of the forest in mosses low blooming,
Neath sheltering oaks, on frail stems by winds cradled,
And kissed by the sun into azure and crimson—
Had grown, with the coming and going of seasons,
Had grown into bud, and from bud into blossom,
Neath fostering shelter of strong and brave warriors,
In care of the nation's great chief and her father.

Soft were the eyes of Winona and tender,
Low swept her hair in long shimmering masses
Down to her knees; and her cheeks were like carmine.
Full pouting lips like two reefs of red coral,
But parted in smiles, showed pearly teeth hidden.
Lithe, too, of limb, and in form firmly rounded:
Lithe as the willow that sways o'er the waters
Of slow-flowing rivers mid reedy banks straying,
Yet swift as the deer on her own trackless prairies.

Gentle of heart, too, this maiden Winona,
Fearless and true in her own artless fashion,
Loyal to friends, and of foes all unheeding—
For foes had she known not, so sheltered her life was
But friends like the prairie-flowers clustered about her—
Clustered like garlands of tawny hued wild-flowers
In vagrant profusion; these uncultured out-growths
Of field and of forest and far sweeping prairie,
These children of Nature, all friends of Winona.

Soft were her eyes in whose midnight depth slumbered
Unwakened passions of loving or hating;
Windows were they of the warm heart still sleeping—
Heart still unmoved by life's hating or loving.
Shapely her hands as some artist had fashioned
And cast them all perfect in old antique bronzes;
Deft were they, too, in all arts of the wigwam.

Fairest her garlands of wild-flowers and sweetest
The honey of wild-bees her fingers had gathered.
Tomahawks touched by her hand were Death's weapon.
Such marvelous gifts had the old chieftain's daughter,
To her went each brave when fierce carnage was raging
For favor of hers that he felt not in battle,
And when home returning, with wild cries rejoicing,
His trophies each warrior first brought to the Princess,
For word of her praise and her smile as a guerdon.

Wise, too, this child of the forests' own rearing—
Wise in her giving of praise or of blaming,
Not lavish, for over-praise cheapens the praising—
But just, and most true were the words fitly spoken,
And proud was the brave who had merited her favor,
For bravery's crown of her low words was woven,
A garland of bays that the warrior receiving
Was henceforward known as a brave of all nations—
Was known and of all other warriors was honored.

So gentle of heart, too, that by slow gradations
She taught all the warriors that murder and rapine
Were deeds fit for cowards, not brave men and noble,
And when from the depth of some ambush returning
They brought to her scalps of their newly slain victims,
Her dark eyes had flashed forth the fires of her scorn
And words fell like bullets, both keen and unerring,
Till lashed by their sting like the sting of a scorpion,
They turned from their plunder abashed and dishonored.

So ruling her people with words softly spoken,
As even her father the great chief had ruled them,
By sight of his might and his untiring prowess
She led them toward peaceful and friendly abiding
With all other people and also the pale-face,
Who close on the eastward their lone homes were rearing,
Where wives with their little ones tremblingly gathered
In fear of the prairie wolf barking at midnight,
In fear of the red-men that lurked in the thicket.

In tales that their hunters had brought from the eastward,
As seated at night round their smouldering camp-fires
—The smoke from their pipes with the camp smoke uniting
And, curling fantastic, through oak branches straying,

Crept out to the night winds and hid in the shadows—
They told of the pale-face, his house and his cornfields
His meadows of grain, with strong blade for the mowing;
His barns where in rows stood the cattle contented,
Not wild, roaming herds for the arrow and rifle.

And one overbold, his intentions quite friendly
Had sat at the board of this stranger, the white man,
Had sat at the board with the wife and the children,
Had eaten white bread and had thought it great wonder,
And taking the loaf that the woman had offered
Brought out a large piece for his people's inspection,
"Shall we not have bread of this wonderful baking?"
Winona had answered: "We go to the paleface,
My sisters and I we will learn the bread making."

With the first flush of dawn throughout all the village
Ran quick the soft tumult of glad preparation,
For the Princess herself was to take a long journey
And each vied with each to add to her trappings.
White wolf robes brought one and another dried venison,
One offered his rifle and another his arrows,

Poured forth their glad songs of delight and rejoicing.
"O che-er, O che-er," sang Owaissa, the bluebird,
And "come again, come," called Opechee, the robin.

While each surging dew drop in colors prismatic
A miniature rainbow hung out, as a promise.
And fox gloves were shaken, and cyclamons nodded,
"Good by," and "good by" were their voices all calling,
While high overhead the blue Shaw-shaw, the swallow,
Veered upward and cleaving the air with its pinions,
(While the spray of the lake on its breast was a glitter.)
Called back in soft echoes, "I go with our Princess."

All day toward the eastward rode White Eagle's daughter,
All day toward the east with her maids and her warriors.
While Gheezis, the sun, had gone on toward the westward
And weary with travel had sunk in the grasses,
And low in the bed of the white faced Odahmin,
The strawberry beds, to his rest he was folded.
Then down from their ponies they sprang with glad
laughter,
And while all the warriors spread pine boughs and deer-
skins

As night closed above them, there stole from their hiding
Two maids and one brave with their prisoner, a pale-
face,
A captive, that, loosed in the storm of the battle,
Had captured a horse as the rider had fallen,
And fleeing the Sioux, had joined the weak remnant
Of those who were beaten. And so, in the darkness
They crept from the field through the soft prairie grasses.

ad the legend of maiden rock
So after sad days returned to the village
The Princess, one maid, and one sore wounded warrior—
Not Lowe-che-mung, who lay dead on the prairie.
When the news spread throughout all the length of the
people
A great cry arose to avenge fallen brothers
And White Eagle sat solemn, and late in the council,
Sent greeting to Red Cloud the chief of the foxes,
And begged that against the fierce Sioux they join forces
And he, as return, would grant unbounded favor.

Long raged the war, and at last sorely beaten
The Sioux crossed the turbid and treacherous Missouri,



"KILL HIM!" THE BRAVES YELLED; "KILL THE THIEF WHITE-FACE!"

For sleeping, the maids round the camp fires were
clustered.

And pemican smoked, and the wild duck was roasted,
While old Mudjekeewis, the west wind, came singing,
Came singing the song of the cool snow-capped mountains
And mingled with this was the soft Minnewa-wa,
The whispering voice of the song of the tree tops,
When early the face of the clear Wabun-annung
The star of the morning looked down from the heavens
The horses were brought, and the party rode onward
Rode on to the east, to the home of the pale-face.

But hark! hush! A terrible sound broke the stillness—
The trample of riders, the thunder of horses!
And yet as the dew on the leaves softly quivered
All up from the hollows, from shrub, and from thicket
Burst forth the fierce warriors in battle paint tawdry,
With tomahawks gleaming and bows tightly bended,
Came sweeping upon them, of Sioux a half hundred,
Bedimmed with feathers and girt with stark trophies
Of horrible slaying and pitiless plunder.

Foes were they of White Eagle, and foes of the Princess.
"Flee! flee! Oh, my Princess," cried Lowe-che-mung,
"Flee thou with the maids while we slay these intruders."
But Winona answered, "We fight with our brothers."
Then Lowe-che-mung bade all haste to the willows
That skirted a creek but a mile to the southward,
And they, with their horses all fresh and unjaded,
Swept off like dark shafts sped from some mighty bow-
string.

Then fierce slaughter reigned, and the prairie flower
crimsoned
Odahmins were trampled, and grasses were matted
And all the pale lilies with red blood were dabbled,
For long raged the deadly and uneven skirmish,
And when under cover, at last, of the darkness,

Red Cloud and White Eagle in triumph returned.
High festival heard they, and noisy rejoicing
And, when at the close, the old chief claimed his guerdon
He asked neither wampun, nor lands nor bright trinkets,
But only the hand of White Eagle's sweet daughter,
To take to his wigwam the Princess Winona.

Then up rose the captive, in voice clear and ringing—
"The great chief must ask other gift of our chieftain
Winona, the princess will wed with the pale-face."
Fierce glared the chiefs, and quick catching the spirit
The warriors gave voice to an ominous murmur,
A rustle of movement, a growl of disfavor;
When out through the dew and the dusk of the evening
With light fleeing footsteps stole softly the Princess
And following silently, hurried the pale-face.

"Flee, flee with me, dearest," cried Princess Winona
"They will show to the white brave no shadow of favor.
Words scarcely spoken ere rose a wild shouting.
"Flee, flee! they pursue," cried Winona the Princess
On dashed pursued and followed pursuers,
Close fell the shadows and covered the foot prints.
Breathless, baffled, and turned and driven
At the very verge of the rock they halted
And turned back their faces toward their pursuers.
"Kill him!" the braves yelled, "kill the thief white-face!"

Tight clung the little brown hands while the Princess
Cried back in defiance, "I go with my lover,
Not even the chieftain, my father may claim me!"
Then clasping each others hands tightly, the lovers
Sprang out from the rock. On dashed the warriors
And peered with grim faces down into the waters,
Smooth flowing, silent, and black in the darkness.
Years have slipped into the past, yet forever
Stands the gray rock by the broad Mississippi.

While maids brought bright beads and pierced shells and
like trinkets.

But Lowe-che-mung by her side took his station
"I go where thou goest," he said, "I will guard thee."

Of maids there were six and of warriors a dozen
That mounted on ponies rode forth the next morning,
Rode out to the eastward to visit the pale-face.
Before them Gheezis from his bed in the grasses,
The long prairie grasses, came hastening to meet them,
And all the fair sky was quite rosy with gladness,
And all the still lake as they turned looking backward,
Was flushed with the joy and the tumult of parting,
While birds, (like invisible choirs) crimson-throated
And golden and mottled, all hid in the tree-tops,



ST. PAUL.—THE "HOTEL BARTEAU," CORNER NINTH AND OAK STREETS.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSES, HOTELS & RESIDENCES.

The apartment house is a new feature in St. Paul home life, and has become a very popular one. It meets the wants of people who want to reduce to a minimum the worry and labor of housekeeping. Young married people, and old married people, whose children have grown up and established domestic nests of their own, form the greater part of the apartment house population, and to them is added the bachelors of home-staying habits who want a few rooms where they can be comfortable in their own fashion, with pipes and books and friends, without a landlady to domineer over them. The modern apartment house supplies suites of from two to eight rooms, with or without kitchens, all warmed by steam and lighted by electricity or gas, at a reasonable monthly rental. The halls are kept in order by a janitor and all sweepings and house-keeping debris is carefully removed, so that the whole building is as thoroughly cleaned as the best-kept and highest priced hotel. It is dignified and often imposing in its architecture. Each tenant enjoys the privacy of his own domain as absolutely as though he lived in an isolated dwelling. No social custom requires the different occupants to be acquainted with each other, but the entire and unobjectionable respectability of each is carefully assured by the owner or renting agent. The larger buildings of this class have restaurants attached, some occupants board at the restaurants, others dine there and breakfast and lunch at home, and still others carry on a regular cuisine of their own. Some of the most important of these structures are described below.

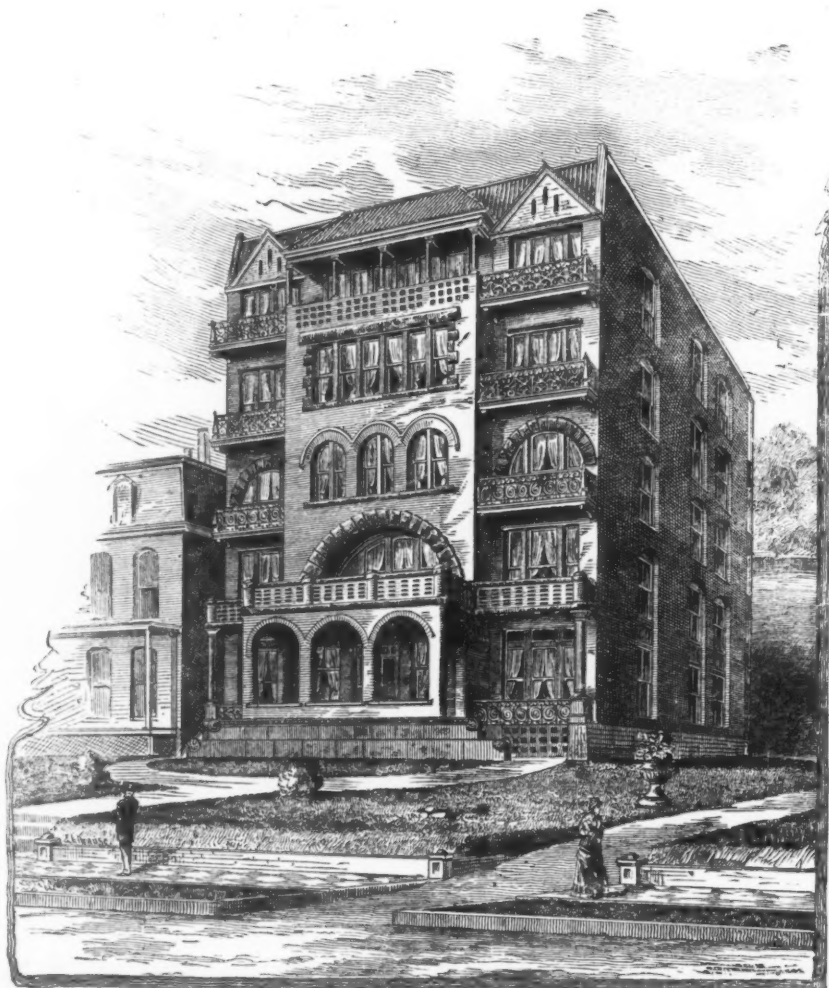
The handsome apartment building now in process of construction at the corner of Oak and Ninth Streets, will be known as the Hotel Barreau, from its owner, Wm. L. Barreau. It is six stories in height and its two fronts are of pressed brick, with brown stone trimmings. The rear and interior walls are of Chaska brick and hollow brick blocks. The two street entrances are of richly carved stone-work and the large main hall has marble flooring stairs and wainscoting. The basement is to contain a barber shop, a kitchen for the cafe, a laundry and drying rooms and the boiler for steam-heating. The cafe will be on the first floor. All the rest of the building will be divided into suites of from six to twelve rooms each, with all modern conveniences. Each apartment will

have a kitchen, with gas stove and hot and cold water, a private hall and a bath-room. The building will be practically fire-proof and each apartment will be enclosed by brick walls so that a fire, catching in furniture or hangings, could not extend to other

apartments. There will be two passenger elevators. The location of the Hotel Barreau, in a commanding situation in the heart of the city, in a pleasant residence neighborhood and at the same time within a short distance of the business center will make it a very desirable place for homes. The architect is Albert Zschocke.

Farrington Place is No. 217, on Pleasant Avenue. It is five stories high, is built of brick, with brown stone trimmings and plate glass windows, and stands in the midst of spacious grounds, with a park in the rear. It contains ten family residences of eight rooms each, all the rooms are light and well ventilated. Each apartment is heated by steam and furnished with hot and cold water, electric bells, speaking tubes. The kitchens are fitted with soapstone laundry tubs and with facilities for using either gas, wood or coal ranges. Each apartment has private balconies in front and rear. A good elevator service is provided. The owners of Farrington Place are Col. John Farrington and his son, W. C. Farrington.

Laurel Terrace, on the corner of Laurel and Nina Avenues, consists of seven residences built in one handsome block. One is occupied as an apartment house and the other six as dwellings. The architecture, of the French Renaissance style, is novel and striking and the construction is first-class throughout, including hard-wood interior finish, pressed brick fronts with red sandstone trimmings, and the best plumbing and heating appliances. The heat for all the houses is supplied from a detached steam boiler house. Anthracite coal is burned, so that the tall chimney does not send forth soot on the neighborhood like some heating plants down town. The steam heat is self-regulating in every house, and no attention need be given by the inmates to the radiators. There are grates in almost every room, so that open fires can be had when desired, in place of the steam heat. Laurel Terrace is



THE "FARRINGTON PLACE" APARTMENT HOUSE, PLEASANT AVENUE, ST. PAUL.



ST. PAUL.—THE "ABERDEEN" APARTMENT BUILDING, CORNER DAYTON AND VIRGINIA AVENUES.

the only dwelling-house edifice in the city with a detached heating plant. It is the property of W. C. Riley, and is an ornament to St. Anthony's Hill.

The largest of the new apartment houses is the Aberdeen, which stands at the corner of Dayton and Virginia Avenues, two of the handsomest streets on St. Anthony's Hill. The building is eight stories high above the basement story and is strikingly handsome in its architectural design. The basement and first two stories are of stone and the upper stories of light-colored brick, with stone trimmings. All supports and girders are of iron, every floor is fire-proof and all partitions are of hollow terra cotta. A fire might be kindled in any apartment and left to burn itself out and no damage could be done to the rest of the building, so thoroughly is the plan of fire-proofing carried out. On the first floor is a large cafe, with kitchen, office, toilet rooms, etc., and on the opposite side of the main hall is a club parlor, 26x42 feet, designed for receptions, banquets, social club meetings and other gatherings. This is a novel and excellent feature and will be popular with the society of "The Hill." The floors above the main floor are divided into suites of rooms and single rooms. Each suite and single room has a bath-room attached and a suite has besides a private hall, pantry and every convenience for comfortable family living. The most approved apparatus for heating, lighting, drainage and ventilation are used and the elevator service will be the best. The Aberdeen is owned by a company in which J. J. Watson is the principal stockholder and of which he is the manager. In fact the enterprise, in its inception and execution, is the result of Mr. Watson's energy and financial influence. The exterior of the structure is already completed. The finished building will cost about \$250,000, and contain 61 apartments.

When St. Paul was a city of 50,000 people it was proud of its Metropolitan Hotel, which stood in one of the most attractive locations and was kept in good style as a first-class house. After the

Ryan was opened the Metropolitan was closed for several years. It lately passed into the hands of Oppenheim & Kalman, the well-known real estate firm, and these gentlemen, seeing that the hotel business of a city of 200,000 inhabitants would easily

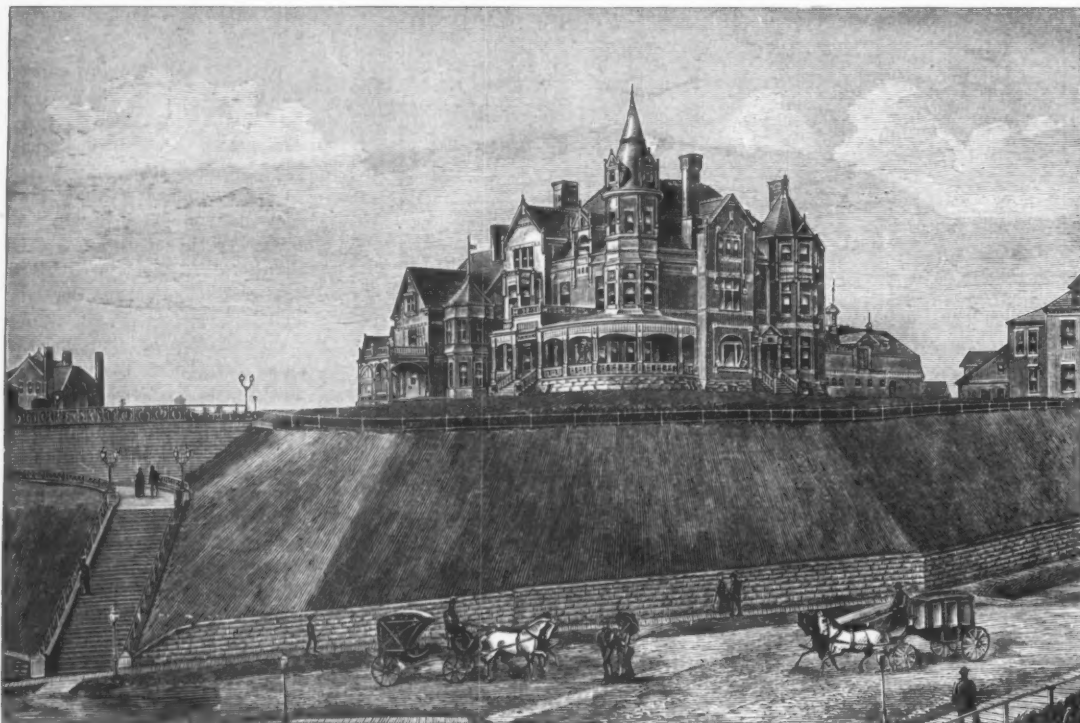
class in the Northwest.

The Colonade, on the corner of St. Peter and Tenth Streets, is one of the handsomest of the many

support another first-class house, determined to so enlarge and rebuild the solid old structure as to make it practically a new edifice, and to fit it up with every comfort and luxury known to the complicated science of modern hotel keeping. Their work is now nearly completed and the New Metropolitan will be ready for occupancy about February 1st. A fifth story has been added to the park side of the building and in this story are the dining room and kitchen. This plan has been followed in several of the new hotels in New York, and has the merit of keeping a house entirely free from the odors and heat of the cooking. On the ground floor seven stores have been constructed, leaving only the office on this floor belonging to the hotel. This is entered from the Washington Street front. All the old plumbing and heating apparatus has been discarded and the best sanitary apparatus for drainage and warmth put in. All the interior decoration is also new. The situation of the Metropolitan, with its three fronts, one on Rice Park, one on Washington Street and one on Third Street, gives it peculiar advantages for a family hotel and it is near enough to the business center to be a favorite with the traveling public. It will take rank at once with the most popular establishments of its



ST. PAUL.—THE NEW METROPOLITAN HOTEL, OPPOSITE RICE PARK.



ST. PAUL.—RESIDENCE OF GEO. BENZ, ESQ.

new buildings erected in the city during the past year. Its ground dimensions are 102 by 150 feet, and its height is six stories. Its architecture has something of a Venetian character, and the first name selected for it was the palazzo, but the principal owner preferred the plain English word Colonade. It is admirably designed for an apartment house of the first class, for small families. There are single rooms and suites of from two to six rooms. No cooking will be permitted in the apartments. On the ground floor is a spacious cafe, which will be conducted on both the European and the American plan. Gas and electric light, steam heat, a fast-running elevator and bath rooms attached to all apartments will make this as comfortable inside as it is attractive in its exterior. The Colonade is owned by the St. Peter Street Improvement Company, in which John R. McMurrin is the heaviest stockholder. Its cost was \$235,000, and it will be ready for occupancy prior to March 1st.

The residence of George Benz is one of the most handsome and costly of the new St. Paul homes erected during the past year. It stands on a high terrace on the crest of the hill that slopes down to Central Park, and commands a superb view over the entire city. The neighborhood is already beginning to rival St. Anthony Hill in the number of its fine residences. It has the advantage of comparative nearness to the business portion of the city and yet is entirely apart from all business surroundings, and towers above the busy metropolis like Mar's Hill in Athens.

The handsome brick houses belonging to J. C. Stout, shown in one of our engravings, illustrate a comparatively new tendency in St. Paul home architecture. The isolated house, on a fifty or forty foot front lot, is still the favorite, but the Eastern fashion of blocks of houses is steadily gaining ground. It has the great merit of economy of building space, which is an important consideration now that residence lots in desirable neighborhoods are worth from \$100 to \$200 per foot front. Besides, there is a decided saving in fuel when all four sides of a house are not exposed to the winter cold, and a comfortable feeling of snugness and compactness. Many blocks of dwellings have been built during the past year on the best residence streets and that of Mr. Stout is among the best, for location and construction.

The illustrations in the present issue of THE NORTHWEST represent the work of four sketch artists, two photographers and about a score of engravers.

NEW ST. PAUL CHURCHES.

The handsome edifice of the People's Church, now nearly completed, stands on Pleasant Avenue, near Third Street. It is of novel design and in its architecture departs widely from conventional church forms. Perhaps the architect, Mr. J. W. Stevens, and the minister, the Rev. Samuel G. Smith, desired to make the building typify the religious movement in St. Paul for which it is to serve as a shelter and a

monument. The square brick edifice, without a steeple, bears no resemblance to any other church. It suggests breadth and hospitality, and the odd idea of working blocks of stone here and there into the walls, apparently at random, may be taken to be symbolical of the different religious material of which the big congregation is composed. The People's Church is outside of all sectarian denominations. Its faith is the Apostles Creed alone, liberally interpreted in accordance with the scientific spirit of the age, and its members are allowed a large latitude of private judgment. Mr. Smith was formerly a Methodist preacher. He left one of the leading churches of that denomination in this city to develop this new movement and he has made it a remarkable success.

Another noteworthy new church building is that of the First Swedish M. E. Church, on the corner of Tenth and Temperance Streets. It has a feature not altogether new in other cities but first introduced in St. Paul in this structure—stores for business purposes on the ground floor. The architecture is pleasing and the interior arrangements are very comfortable. The congregation is large and flourishing.

NEW BUSINESS STRUCTURES.

The Arcade Building, on Fourth Street, shown in one of our illustrations, is now in process of construction. It will be connected with the Puritan Building, on Robert Street by an arcade for small shops, similar to the Burlington Arcade, in London. The two massive blocks form one building in their construction and ownership, though fronting on different streets and differing in the architecture of their facades. They will contain about 340 office rooms, the number not being fixed, as the partitions



THE "COLONADE" APARTMENT HOUSE, CORNER TENTH AND ST. PETER STREETS, ST. PAUL.

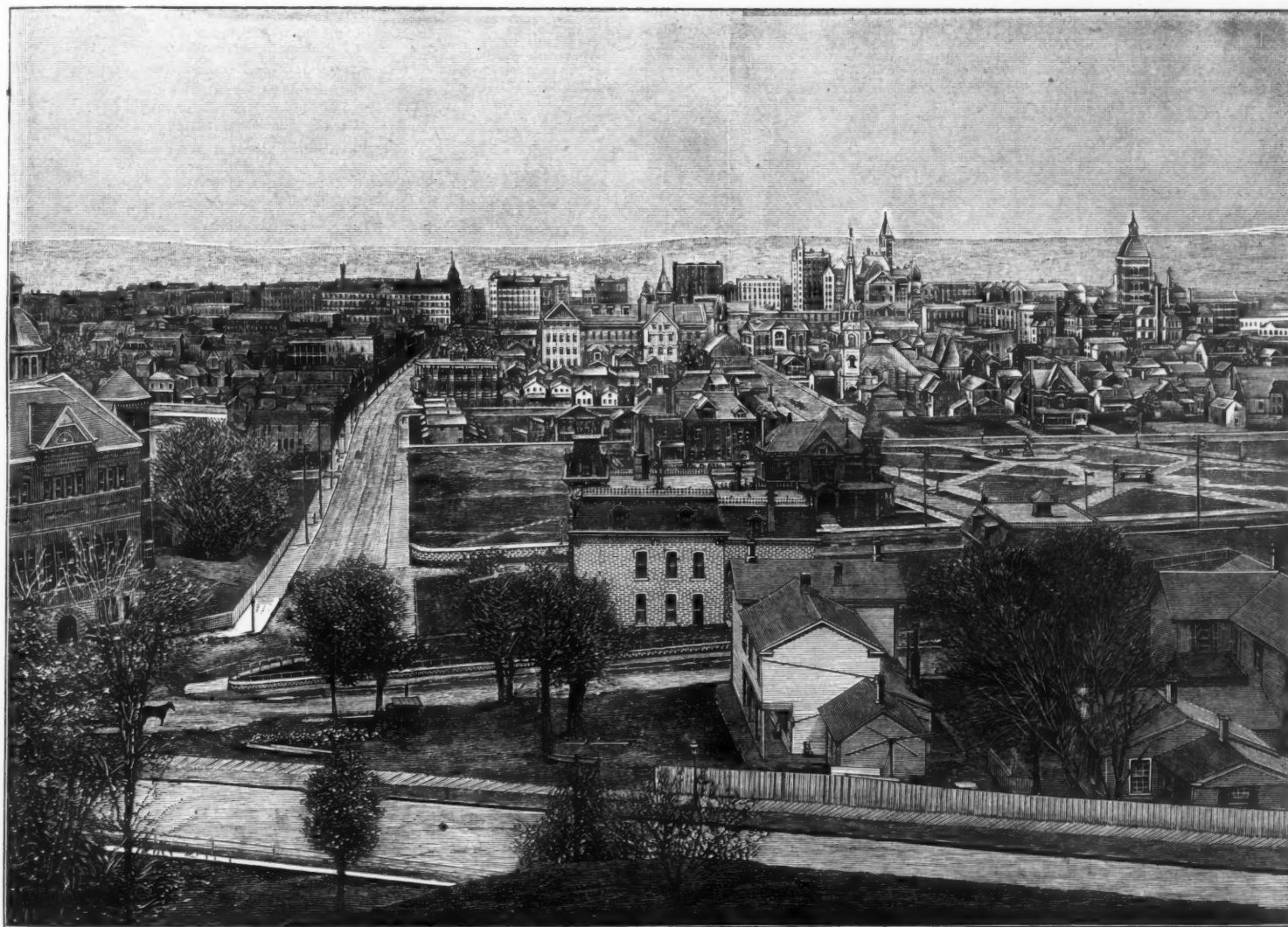
will be put in to suit tenants and space rented by the square foot. It is the intention of the Boston owners to erect a third front on adjoining land on Fifth Street and carry the arcade through to that street. The structure is absolutely fire proof, the walls being of brick and stone and all interior frame work of wrought iron encased in terra cotta. The architects are Gilbert & Taylor, and the cost will be about \$515,000. The style is the Italian Renaissance and the general effect is massive and imposing. All the work is done by St. Paul contractors. The granite comes from Vermont and from St. Cloud, Minn., the brick from Shakopee and St. Louis; the terra cotta from Chicago; the marble from Georgia, Tennessee and Europe; the cement from Utica, N. Y., and London, England; the iron from Trenton, New Jersey, and Louisville, Ky.; the hardware is specially made for the building in Connecticut; the hardwood is from Wisconsin and the glass is from Pittsburg.

The Germania Life Insurance Company, of New York, is erecting on the corner of Minnesota and Fourth Streets, one of the largest and best constructed office buildings in the Northwest. This building, which is already well advanced, is eighty feet front on Fourth Street and 115 on Minnesota, and is eight stories high from the curb line, the height in feet being 120. The basement walls are five feet thick and go down twenty-three feet to a boulder foundation. They constitute what is probably the most solid foundation work ever put down in this part of the country. The superstructure is composed of granite and red Portage Entry stone. The entire structure from basement to roof is strictly fire-proof, the beams and columns being of iron, covered with terra cotta, and the floor arches of tile. The entrance halls and all stairs, floorings and casings will be of Italian marble. Our illustration shows the magnitude and handsome style of this massive struc-

ture. frequent visits here, and it is to his entire confidence in the great future of the Northwest that St. Paul is indebted for one of the magnificent business structures in the Northwest. The company's General Inspector, Mr. Wm. Cohn, is also well known to our citizens, and his visits have done much towards building up the Germania's large business in this region.

NO CARNIVAL THIS YEAR.

Great preparations were made for a winter carnival in St. Paul this season that should eclipse all its three predecessors. There was to be a grander ice palace, more brilliant illuminations, and more varied and imposing street parades; but the weather vetoed the whole programme. Winter obstinately refused to put in an appearance until the middle of January, and then he did not show himself with his accustomed



ST. PAUL.—VIEW OF THE BUSINESS CENTER FROM GOVERNOR MERRIAM'S RESIDENCE.

Work and material will be first class in all lines.

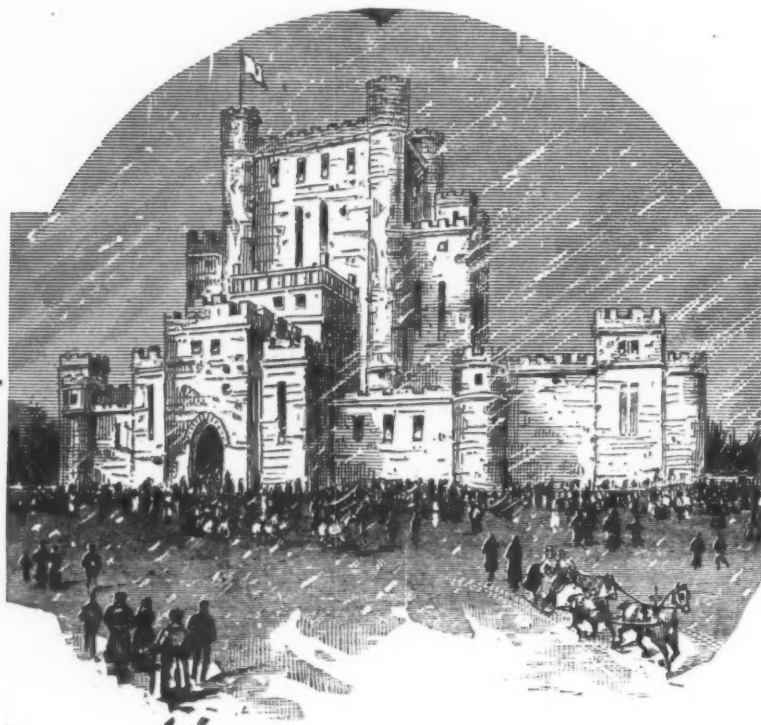
The *Pioneer Press* Building, already up to the sixth story, will be twelve stories high, being not only the loftiest building in St. Paul but the most magnificent newspaper edifice in the world. The style is a modified Italian Renaissance, the basement and first and second stories being of granite, and the other stories of obsidian brick and terra cotta. The whole building will be perfectly fire proof, the floors resting upon iron beams and fire-proof arches, and all partitions being non-combustible. Of the interior space four and one-half of the twelve stories will be occupied by the *Pioneer Press* establishment and the remainder will be divided into 180 offices. This is one of the monumental buildings that proclaim the solid prosperity of the city and is exceedingly creditable to the enterprise of St. Paul's oldest newspaper.

Every room will have outside windows and will, beside steam heating apparatus, have an open fire-place. The architect is Edwin D. Bassford, and the style is that known as the Romanesque.

The Germania is one of the oldest and most conservative life insurance companies in the United States, and its action in erecting a building of this character is certainly a high compliment to the city. Its other investments of like character are only its home office in New York and an office in Berlin. The St. Paul managers of the company are Messrs. De Haas & Van der Velde, well-known business men, who look after the company's interests throughout the Northwest. This excellent company is doing an immense amount of business in this State, Dakota and Montana. Its Secretary, Mr. Cornelius Doremus, is well known to many of our citizens through his

apparel of ice and snow. The sunny skies and mild airs of November lasted all through December. On the day before Christmas there was a slight touch of cold, but it was succeeded by a long period when the mercury hovered about the thirty degree mark, with occasional flights to forty and fifty. Even on clear nights it rarely went much below the freezing point. As there was no ice with which to build a palace and no snow for winter sports the Carnival Association reluctantly announced a postponement of the whole affair until next year. Not until the 11th of January was the enterprise formally abandoned.

Probably it will never be revived, whatever the public-spirited Carnival directors may now think. The truth is, Minnesota's climate is not favorable to the building of ice palaces. Only in exceptionally cold winters can the enterprise be accounted a safe



THE FIRST ST. PAUL ICE PALACE, 1886.

one. The first palace came nearly toppling over during an unwelcome January thaw. Besides, the dominant sentiment of the city now favors some other method of attracting visitors and advertising St. Paul. People begin to say that to continue to build ice palaces year after year would, even if it could be done, give the country at large an erroneous idea of the character of our winter climate. Ours is not a sub-Arctic country. Our winters are much more agreeable and vastly more healthful than those of Chicago, New York or Boston. We intended our Winter Carnivals to proclaim this fact, and they have made it known to all our visitors, but the multitude who did not come to see them are apt to shiver at the mention of a city where towering structures of ice are a regular thing every year. We must look to the great majority and not to what Matthew Arnold called the enlightened remnant of mankind. Let us now adopt some means to advertise our summers, our autumns, our products, our intelligence and culture,

and our wonderful progress, and leave our winters to take care of themselves.

Believing that we shall never again see an ice palace in St. Paul we publish views of the three edifices of frozen beauty which the city built in the three past winters, and also a picture of the palace planned for this winter—the palace we did not build, because there was no ice wherewith to build it. And so farewell to the Carnival, with all its glittering pageantry! Farewell to the gleaming palace, to the marching clubs, to the merry masquerades, to the storming army and the fire-belching ramparts of ice; to the rush of the gaily-garbed tobogganers and the wild-leaping ski-riders; to the long street parade and the moonlight tramps of the snow-shoers and to all the mirth and madness that has laughed in the face of winter and mocked at the rigors of the frost! Yes, farewell to the Carnival; we shall never look upon its like again. Ring down the curtain and shift the scenes!



THE LAST ST. PAUL ICE PALACE, 1888.

A LEGEND OF THE CARNIVAL.

THE PROMISE.

A waiting nation listened
For the welcome bells to ring,
In fulfillment of the promise
Of the coming of the King.
From the blizzard-stricken regions
Of the far southeastern clime,
Flocked the people to the Northland
In the balmy winter time.
The saintly city, as of yore,
Its heralds forth had sent—
"In carnival festivities
Let days and nights be spent!
"Let care again be banished,
While mirth the brow bedecks,
Let all the people homage pay
To Borealis Rex!
"The crystal palace of the King,
From every gleaming tower,
Shall speak the glory of his reign
And tell his matchless power!"

And thus the nation waited
For the joyful bells to ring,
In fulfillment of the promise
Of the coming of the King.
But lo! December's breezes
With their sultry summer air
Had no blessing from the Arctic
For the palace grand and fair.
When January halted
At the saintly city's gate
The torrid zone had northward come
To form a league with fate.

The Mississippi held its course
Between its banks of green;
Upon its shores no palace stood
With towers and turrets seen.
Despair upon the people fell—
Despair unknown before;
The meagre stock of one ice-house
Comprised the city's store!
On wings of wind the tidings flew
With mournful, solemn tone,
"The saintly city has not ice
To build one tower alone!"

THE FULFILLMENT.

When men despair, brave women have,
With hopes that never quail,
Oft carried through with gentle grace
The plans that else would fail.
One morning, when the sultry sun
Of January beat
Upon the sandy river flats,
Reflecting back its heat,
A long procession of the fair
Passed through the busy street,
Across the bridge that spans the stream
Where trade and traffic meet.
Forth from the mansion on the hill,
The cottage on the plain,
Came matrons wise and maidens fair,
An earnest, solemn train.
Each bore in hand with quiet grace,
And dignity sublime,
The freezer long since set aside
For use in summer time.
They took their place in multitudes
Upon the palace site,
While teamsters from the ice-house near
Hauled ice to left and right.
With dainty hands they crushed the ice,
To water added salt,
Nor ever, until twilight fell
Let zeal or labor halt.
Soon the palace in completion,
True and shapely, pure and fair,
Stood a monument of glory
To its builders' gentle care.
The sun reflected through the towers
A halo on the sex—
A shout of welcome pierced the clouds,
For Borealis Rex!
The nation, calmly waiting
For the welcome bells to ring,
Knew that now was kept the promise
Of the coming of the King.
And when the King, in royal state,
With courtiers brave and wise
Rode through the city's brilliant streets,
Beneath the star-lit skies,
Cheer upon cheer ascending high
Marked well the grand advance—
A fitting tribute to the fair
Who conquered circumstance!

RUSSELL R. DORR.

THE ST. PAUL ICE PALACE OF 1889.

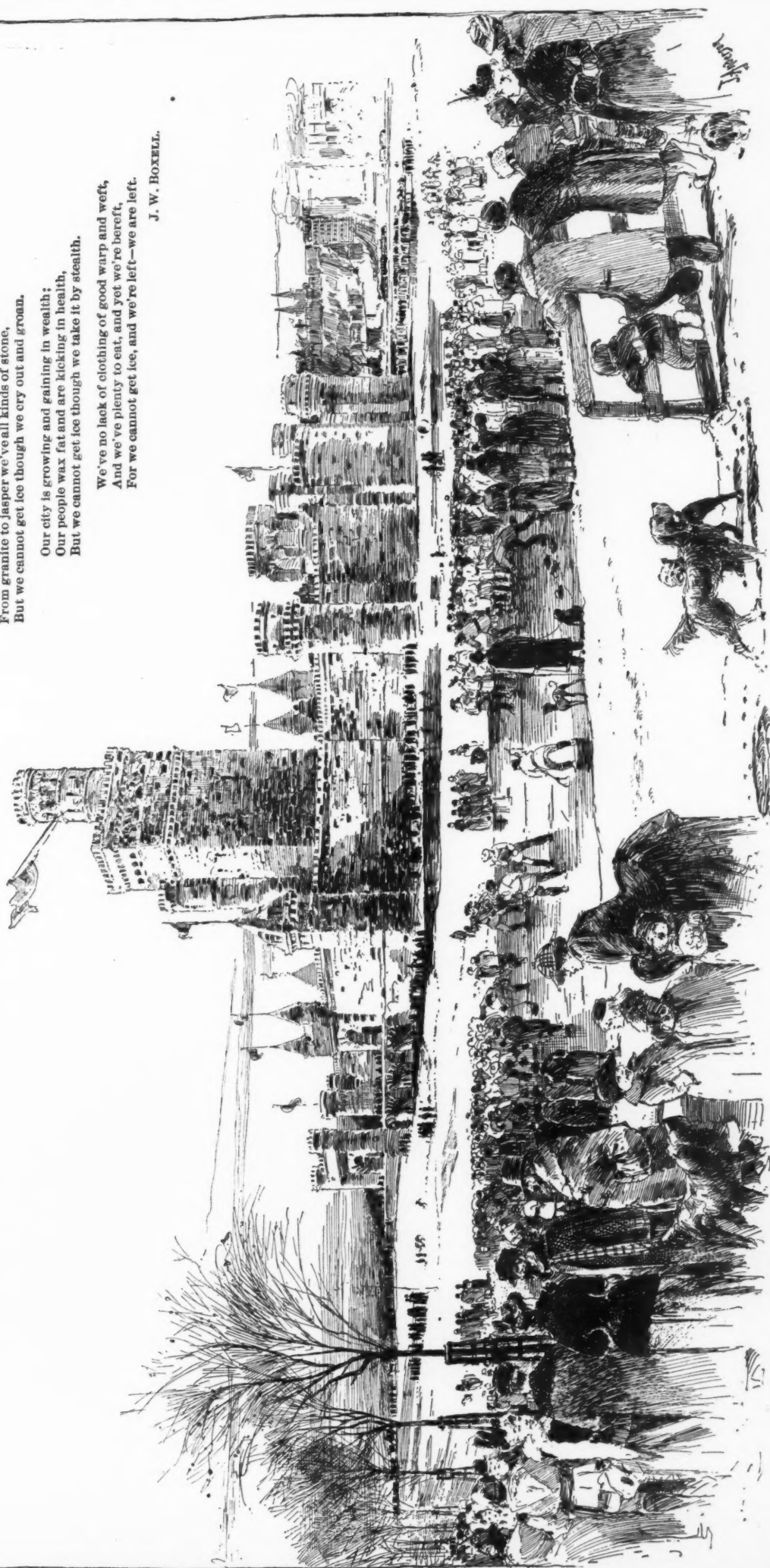
This is the Palace we didn't build,
For the ice didn't freeze, and the air wasn't chilled,
And our great city with sadness is filled.

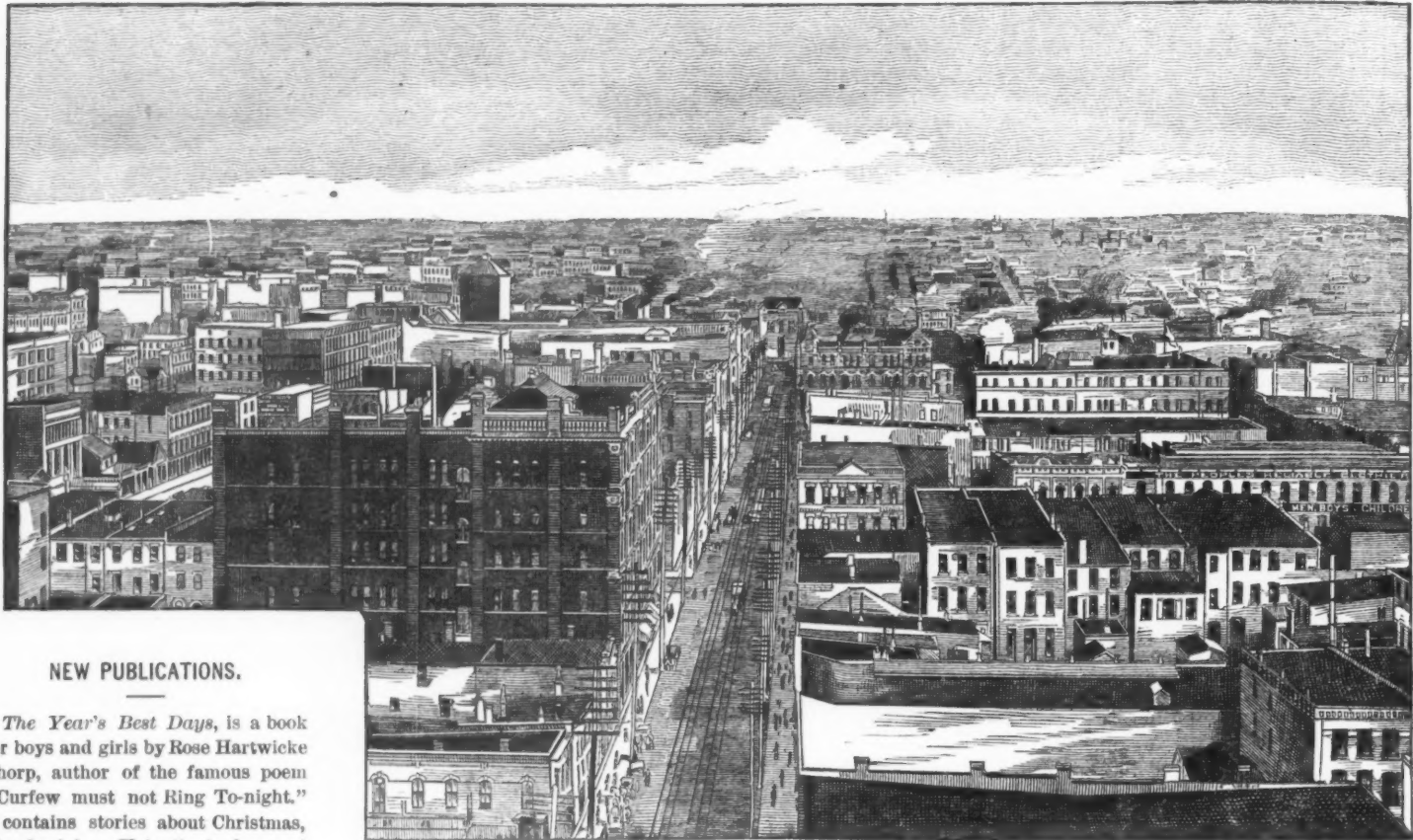
We've the fruits and best products of every zone;
From granite to Jasper we've all kinds of stone,
But we cannot get ice though we cry out and groan.

Our city is growing and gaining in wealth;
Our people wax fat and are kicking in health,
But we cannot get ice though we take it by stealth.

We've no lack of clothing of good warp and weft,
And we've plenty to eat, and yet we're bereft,
For we cannot get ice, and we're left—we are left.

J. W. BOXELL.





ST. PAUL.—VIEW IN BUSINESS DISTRICT, LOOKING DOWN FOURTH STREET FROM THE GLOBE BUILDING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Year's Best Days, is a book for boys and girls by Rose Hartwicke Thorp, author of the famous poem "Curfew must not Ring To-night." It contains stories about Christmas, Thanksgiving, Valentine's day and birthdays, and a number of new poems. Handsomely bound in black, scarlet and gold. Boston, Lee & Shepard; St. Paul Book and Stationery Co.; price, \$1.

Lee & Shepard have re-published Dr. John Frost's *Lives of the Presidents of the United States*, which

was a standard book a quarter of a century ago, and brought the work down to the present time by adding biographies of the later Presidents written by Harry W. French. The handsome volume of 547 pages, illustrated with portraits, is worthy of a place in any library. For sale by St. Paul Book and Stationery Co.; price \$1.50.

Our Glorified is a volume made up of poems and passages of consolation, especially for those bereaved by the loss of children, and edited by Elizabeth Howard Foxcroft. It has not been the object, says the preface, to select such poems as are known to all by their strength and beauty and comforting power, but to gather fugitive pieces which have often sprung from personal sorrow, and so find a response in every burdened heart. A few passages from private letters are also included because they apply to all who are mourning for the loss of dear children. Boston, Lee & Shepard; St. Paul Book and Stationery Co. Neatly bound in white and gold; price \$1.

W. C. Riley, the enterprising St. Paul publisher of guide book literature, has embarked in an important enterprise. In addition to new editions

of his guides to the "Great Northwest" and the Yellowstone Park, he has in press, to appear March 1st, two beautiful new albums of the striking scenery of *The World's Wonderland*, and of the *Northern Pacific Tour from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi to Puget Sound and Alaska*. The engravings are made and the albums manufactured in Frankfurt, Germany, and special editions in the German and French languages will be issued for sale abroad.

Andersonville Violets is a pleasing story of the late war, which takes the reader into both Northern and Southern homes as well as into the thrilling scenes of the camp, the battle and the military prison. Heroes and heroines are taken from both sides of the great conflict. The book will interest all old soldiers, and is good reading for boys who know of the rebellion only from their school histories or the tales of their elders. The author is Herbert W. Collingwood. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, and for sale by St. Paul Book and Stationery Co.; price, \$1.50.

Rev. James B. Converse, of Morristown, Tennessee, has written and himself published a noteworthy book on land ownership and taxation, entitled *The Bible and Land*, in which he goes to the Hebrew Scriptures for his texts and arguments. "The land is mine," saith the Lord, is the key-note of the book. Man's right to the land is only through its use. Mr. Converse agrees with Henry George in advocating a single tax on land values in lieu of other forms of taxation, but he differs widely from the famous author of "Progress and Poverty" as to land ownership. He does not believe in nationalizing the land or in confiscating rent. His theory appears to be an individual ownership modified by requirements that land shall be used to support population in such circumstances as are favorable to their physical and well being. Incidentally he argues that a portion of the land tax should be used to maintain the churches, since religion is, he declares, the first need of mankind. For copies of the book address the author; price \$1.25.



ST. PAUL.—THE NEW ARCADE BUILDING, FOURTH STREET.

THE GROWING KITTITAS COUNTRY.

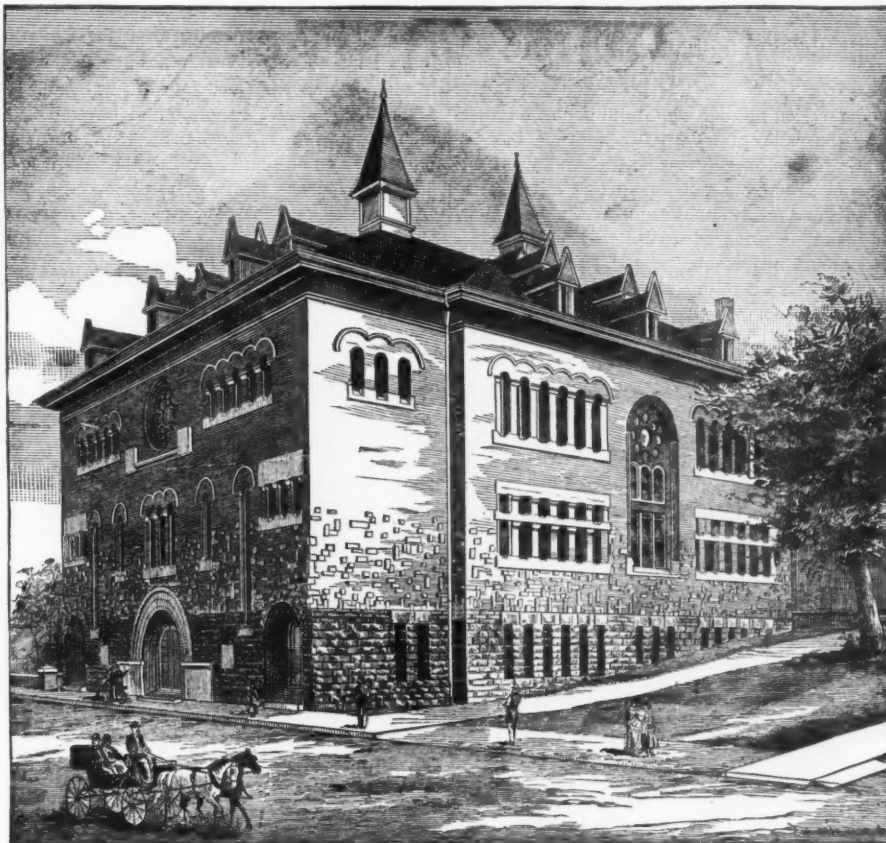
In his remarks at a recent Ellensburg, Washington Territory banquet, Mr. Schulze of the Northern Pacific Land Office, among other good things said:

"Kittitas is the greatest county in the great Territory of Washington, and this great future State. I see in it sturdy, energetic men who build up states and cities, and great and intelligent communities. I know whereof I am speaking. I know there is no want of material wealth, and there is no want of intelligent and energetic men to develop it and bring it out to bloom and blossom fruit, and when I look back three short years and compare the Ellensburg of then and now, I feel warranted in saying that these three years have made it bloom out until to-day it is ahead of any town between Spokane Falls and Tacoma and I think I may say the future capital of the great State of Washington. The wealth this country of Kittitas contains has not been developed. It has just begun, but when I note what has been done in Ellensburg in one year, I wonder what ten, twelve, fifteen or twenty years will show me when your vast iron and coal mines are developed, and when blast furnaces and rolling mills have been located here; when the last vestige of the sage brush has given way to the waving grain fields; when the Yakima River has been harnessed and her splendid water power has been utilized, and I dare say then the Northern Pacific railroad will count Ellensburg as one of the brightest laurels in her crown."

NEW FACTS ABOUT MONTANA.

Montana has an area of 145,000 square miles, or 82,800,000 acres of land, 30,000,000 acres being susceptible of cultivation.

Montana has a population of 100,000 and her as-



THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH, PLEASANT AVENUE, ST. PAUL.



ST. PAUL.—VIEW OF JACKSON STREET FROM THIRD.

essed valuation is about \$70,000,000—about \$437 for every man, woman and child in the Territory.

Montana produced about \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 in gold, silver, lead and copper in 1888, and her mines paid over \$3,000,000 in dividends for the same period.

Montana's wool clip in 1888 reached 10,000,000 pounds which sold for about \$1,700,000.

Montana produced, exported and consumed in 1888, beef, mutton, live stock, hides, pelts, lumber, coal, and farm products to the value of \$20,000,000.

The market value of Montana's product for the year 1888, will reach \$70,000,000—a per capita production of over \$400.

The number of blooded horses now in Montana is 100,000; cattle 1,500,000 and sheep 3,500,000.

There are 500 business firms in Montana worth over \$100,000 each; there are 100 firms doing over \$250,000 and ten firms doing over \$1,000,000 worth of business annually.

Montana has within her borders the greatest mining camp on earth, and the richest capital city in the world.

Is it any wonder that these figures should surprise even the oldest residents of the Territory. Has a more marvelous growth and prosperity fallen to the lot of any area of 146,000 square miles in the great Northwest?

AFTER TEN YEARS.

The White Sulphur Springs, Mont., *Husbandman* chronicles this romance: More than ten years ago Mr. William Thomas, now a prosperous ranchman of the Musselshell Valley, left his plighted sweetheart, Miss Clara J. Dise, at Treochy, New South Wales. He came west to seek fortune, but was for a long time unsuccessful. Fortune smiled at last, but circumstances were such that he could not make the long trip to claim his bride. True to her love she crossed the ocean and a continent and met him at White Sulphur Springs, Montana, where they were married on December 15th, 1888.

LAKE ELMO.

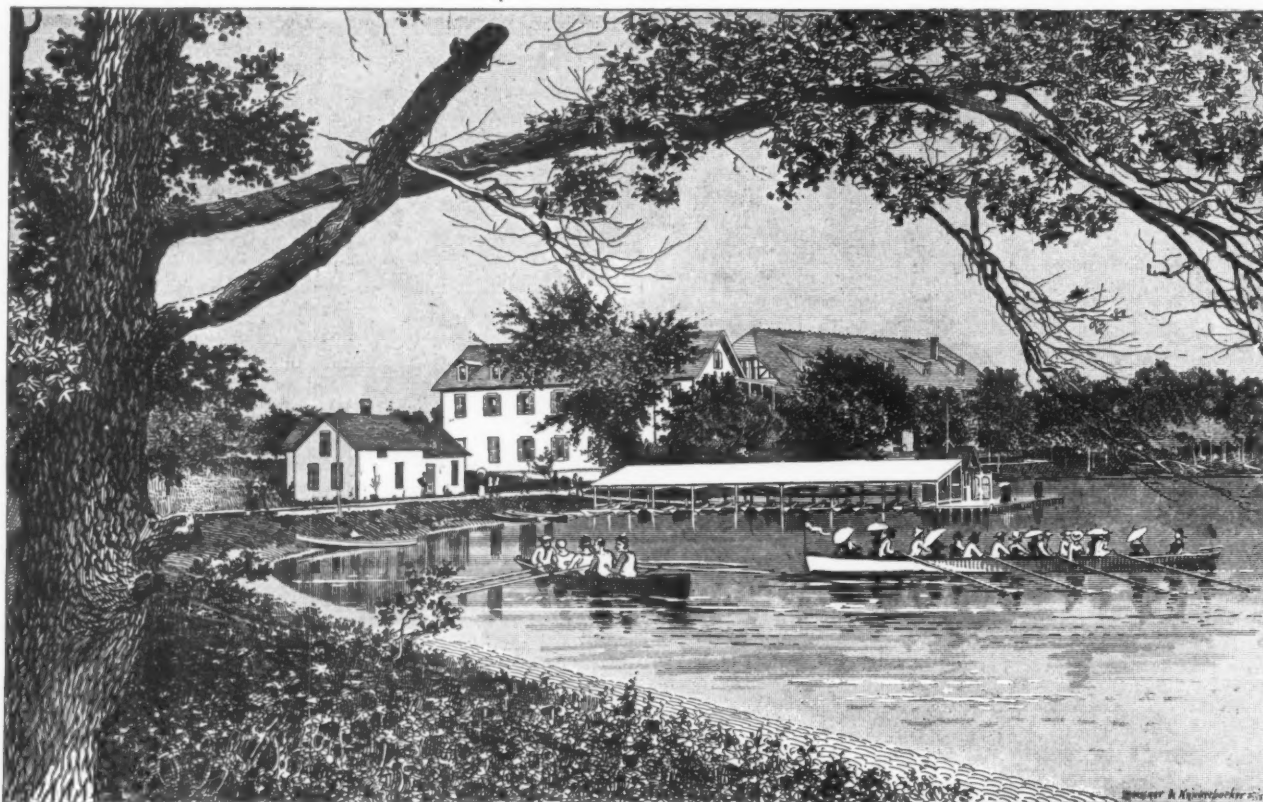
A Beautiful Park and Lakeside Home Suburb near St. Paul.

In a depression on the high, rolling plateau that separates the valley of the Mississippi from that of the St. Croix lies one of the most charming of all the lakes of Minnesota. It does not at all rival in size such lakes as Minnetonka and White Bear, but it has special charms of park-like shores, deep, clear water and picturesque bays and promontories, and then there is a certain cosiness about it that appeals to the fancy and makes it warmly liked by all who are familiar with it. Lake Elmo is less than two miles long, and from almost any point on its high banks the eye takes in its whole surface, its pebbly beaches, and its oak-covered terraces and hills. Perhaps it is on this account that the summer dwellers there feel a certain sense of proprietorship in it that one does not feel in larger bodies of water. They come to know every bay and sheltered nook, every jutting

and other people of culture and social worth might be attracted.

Lake Elmo is twelve miles from the Union Depot in St. Paul, and is reached in a ride of about twenty-five minutes on the Omaha road. Stillwater is only four miles distant. Commutation tickets will bring the railway fare to or from St. Paul, down to ten cents. The immediate shores of the lake rise ten or fifteen feet above the water to a terrace-like strip of ground, back of which is a rim of hills forty or fifty feet high, wooded in places, like all the nearer shore, and in others well-tilled in grain fields or presenting graceful, undulating sweeps of pasture land. If you ascend to the crest of this rim you find that you are on the general level of the plateau, west of which flows the Mississippi, five or six miles away, and east of which lies the deep valley of the St. Croix, the further bluffs of which are in plain sight. In the valley, out of view, nestle the cities of Stillwater and Hudson. The lands on the plateau are occupied by prosperous farmers. Everywhere there is a high state of cultivation, and the absence of fences and

with a strong, swift current. Thus the water of the lake is constantly renewed and can never have any stagnant quality. Soundings in the middle of the lake show a depth of over 200 feet—in one place, 250 feet. This is a surprising depth, in view of the fact that the greatest depth of the large lakes of the State is rarely over 80 feet. This unusual depth accounts for the coldness and purity of the water and makes Elmo fine natural fishing ground. In the early days of settlement in St. Paul and Stillwater this lake was famous for its bass fishing. Of late years depredators have been thinning out the bass by unlawful spearing through the ice in winter and by netting them at the outlet in spring, but this has been stopped by the agents of the Elmo Park Company, and the fish are now increasing in numbers. Besides, the State Fish Commission has recently restocked its waters with young bass and are adding salmon. The fishing will henceforth be reserved for the residents of the park and their friends and under this policy there will soon be no better lake in Minnesota for game fish.



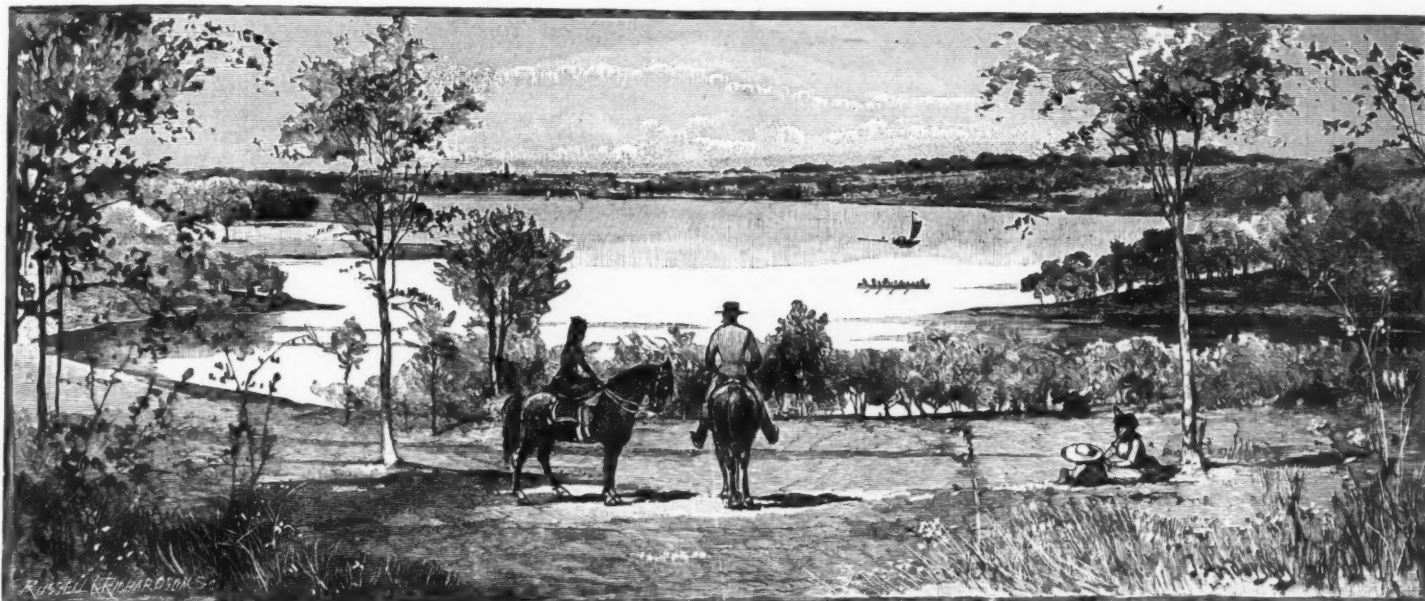
LAKE ELMO.—THE HOTEL.

cape and shady peninsula along its five miles of shore line, and thus have a home sentiment concerning it. On this account, as well as in regard to its nearness to the city and its easy accessibility by rail, Elmo has peculiar merits as a summer villa and cottage resort. Its capacities in this direction have only recently been brought to public notice. For years it was a popular picnic and excursion resort, and as long as that was its character nobody wanted to build homes upon its shores. Then it came into the possession of a company of gentlemen of taste and wealth, who removed the bar and billiard rooms and everything that could attract the excursion multitude, persuaded the railroad to cease running Sunday trains, made of the large and comfortable hotel a first-class summer resort for families, and set to work, with an intelligent purpose and a liberal expenditure of money, to create a modern suburban village for both summer and all the year round residence. These gentlemen had not so much in view the making of immediate profit as the development of a peculiarly attractive place where their own home-life could be established during the warm season, and to which their friends

the rows of poplar trees in front of the farm-houses give to the landscapes a European look. Smooth country roads invite to long drives among the farms, and through groves of oaks, and by the margin of many little lakes where the water is half hidden by the leaves and flowers of pond lilies. This region is one of the oldest settled districts in Minnesota, and has outgrown all appearance of newness and crudeness. Its landscapes have a quiet rural beauty suggesting some of the midland counties of England, and this suggestion is emphasized by the spires of country churches on the horizon, the careful tillage of the fertile soil, and the abundance of foliage.

Coming back now to Lake Elmo, we find that it has features worthy of special attention. No old shore-line can be found around its margin; consequently the water has not subsided. There are very few lakes in Minnesota in which the process of subsidence is not still going on, and around which old sandy beaches cannot be found, several feet above the present level of the water. Elmo is fed by numerous springs and by one inlet leading from a neighboring lake, and it has for an outlet a brook which flows

The Elmo Park Company, of which James E. Moore is President, John S. Prince, Treasurer, and J. E. Striker, Secretary, owns 750 acres at Lake Elmo. It practically controls the whole lake front, for private owners are ready to co-operate with it in its plans for improvement and for enhancing the desirability of the lake as a place of residence for people of the better class. The company has platted 330 acres for immediate improvement. About 150 acres, covered with a handsome grove of oaks and bordering on the lake is known as Elmo Residence Park. This tract encloses the head of the lake and reaches up a gentle slope as far as the railroad and the station. On the other side of the railroad 180 acres have been platted as the town site of Elmo. There is already a country village here, with stores and shops, and the growth of the Residence Park will make business for more people. Besides, the land is desirable for homes for people who want a little elbow room and little good soil for gardening, and will soon grow into a suburban town independently of the summer dwellers and park residence people close by on the lake. The two projects will aid each other, but



VIEW OF LAKE ELMO LOOKING NORTH.

each works on different lines. Thus while Elmo is to grow in its own fashion, without restrictions as to cost of buildings, location of stables, etc., Elmo Residence Park is carefully guarded so as to secure for it desirable inhabitants, to maintain the best sanitary conditions and to carry out the plans of landscape gardening made by Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, the eminent specialist, who has been for several years in charge of the park system of Minneapolis, before laying out the Residence Park. Prof. Cleveland visited the East at the expense of the company and inspected the handsome park suburbs near Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities, in order to secure the features that have been found most desirable and successful in those places. Instead of first laying out his streets and walks, and then making the lots conform to them, he reversed this common method of platting and first laid out the residence lots, making them conform to the natural advantages of the uneven surface. Then the drives and walks were arranged so as to follow the depressions and not to interfere with the desirable building sites. The lots average about half an acre, but are of various sizes and shape, the object in view being to give each a good building site, so far as contour of the surface, drainage, etc., are concerned. Along the lake front a well shaded strip of about 100 feet in width has been reserved for the common use of all the residents. The walks and drives within the park are dedicated to the use of lot-holders only, and not to the public generally. They are not, therefore, public highways, but are under the control of the residents of

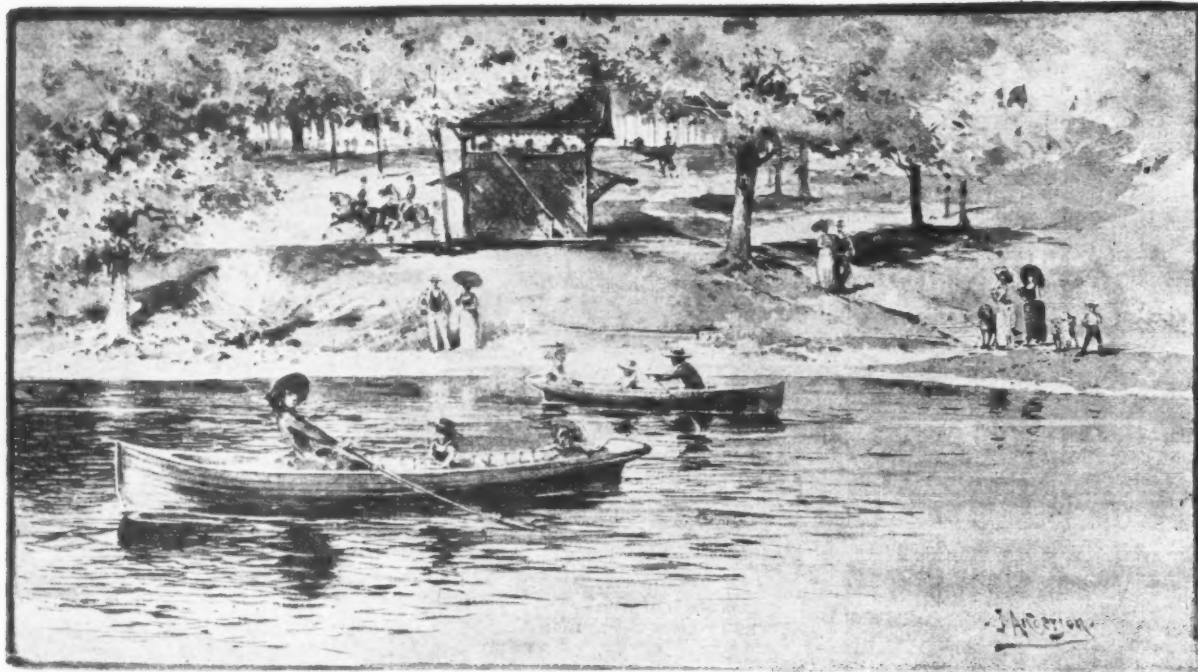
the park, who will have the legal right to exclude any objectionable persons. Driving through the grounds will be free to all respectable visitors, but the lot-owners retain full control, so that no trespassers can claim the right to enter the park or use the lake shores for picnics on the ground that they are on a public highway. This feature of legal exclusiveness under the control of property owners has worked admirably in many of the old residence parks near Eastern cities. No buildings other than residences will be allowed in the park, except in the stable quarters, where there will be a club stable and where private stables may be built. A minimum limit of \$2,500 has been fixed for the cost of the houses to be built in the park. Water and sewerage will be furnished by the company. The sewerage system adopted is the same as that which has been in use at Pullman, Illinois, for seven years, with entire success. Pure water will be supplied at all

points in the park. Thus the main conveniences of city life will be added to the healthfulness and pleasures of country living, in a handsome park on the shores of one of the most beautiful lakes in Minnesota. Mr. Benetzette Williams, the eminent Civil Engineer of Chicago, who has made a specialty of water and sewerage systems, has charge of the development of the Lake Elmo plans in that department. His rough estimate as to the cost, with material and labor, is \$45,000 for the sewerage system, \$35,000 additional for the water system, \$25,000 for fifteen miles of grading, in all \$105,000. Notwithstanding the large amount of expenditure demanded, he agrees to have the work entirely completed on the first day of July, with the exception of the finishing touches to the large power house.

Handsome cottages will be erected in time for next summer's occupancy by James E. Moore, the President of the Park Company, E. W. Winter, Gen-



LAKE ELMO.—THE BATHING GROUNDS.



LAKE ELMO.—THE PARK AS SEEN FROM THE LAKE.

eral Manager of the Omaha Road, and a number of other St. Paul gentlemen. Park residents may board at the hotel or keep house in their homes, as suits their tastes and convenience. The shores at the north end of the lake, convenient to the hotel, boat houses and railroad station, will soon be well occupied by summer cottages and permanent homes. Further down the lake, on both shores, the settlement will probably be in larger tracts, of several acres each. There is now a good road skirting the shore. On the east side this road will be thrown back a few hundred yards so as to follow the high ground, and permit the cottage tracts to extend from the road through the park-like groves, down to the water-side. A similar road at about the same distance from the shore, will run from north to south on the western side of the lake, to be connected by a road at the southern end upon the high ground, commanding a view over the water thus affording a drive of great beauty around the entire lake. Thus each resident will own a certain extent of water frontage, for boat houses, bath houses, etc., secure against intrusion from the public passing along the road. At the same time the lake views from the highway will be even more enjoyable than at present from the road following closely the shore.

The slope of the land, from the beach back to the crest of the hills encircling the lake, is everywhere favorable for building sites. There are no marshes or flat meadows near the lake. In fact the entire lake frontage can be improved for villa and cottage sites.

The establishment and growth of suburban villages tributary to St. Paul has been one of the most marked features of the progress of the metropolis in recent years. Four years ago there was but one such village—Merriam Park. Now there are at least a dozen, and among them are such populous places as St. Anthony's Park, North St. Paul, South St. Paul, St. Paul Park, Gladstone and South Park. The suburban move-

ment has evidently only fairly begun. As the city proper grows lots will become still dearer and smoke and dust and noise will increase. People who love fresh air and a little elbow room will have to seek the near country, where they can gratify their taste for rural scenes and at the same time have all the substantial comforts and conveniences of the city. Nearly all the new suburban towns thus far established are based to some extent on manufacturing industries. The population supported by factories is not always of the class that the business man of the city desires to be surrounded with when he makes for himself a rural home. At Elmo Park there will be no industrial establishments, with their smoke and their army of operatives. The place will always be exclusively a home residence village of the best type, attracting its dwellers from people of education and taste. No projects looking to mere increase of population will be adopted. The owners of the property are not obliged to sell to all applicants. On the contrary they are fully able to carry out in all details their liberal plans for making the shores of this beautiful lake an ideal place for home life. To the natural advantages of one of the most charming and healthful spots in Minnesota will be added everything that modern sanitary science has devised for securing good drainage and a supply of pure water and everything that the art of a skillful landscape gardener can suggest in the way of walks and drives, lawns, flowers, and shaded nooks.



LAKE ELMO.—A VIEW IN THE PARK.



ST. PAUL.—VIEW OF THE CITY FROM THE WEST SIDE.

THE ROCKY FORK RAILROAD.

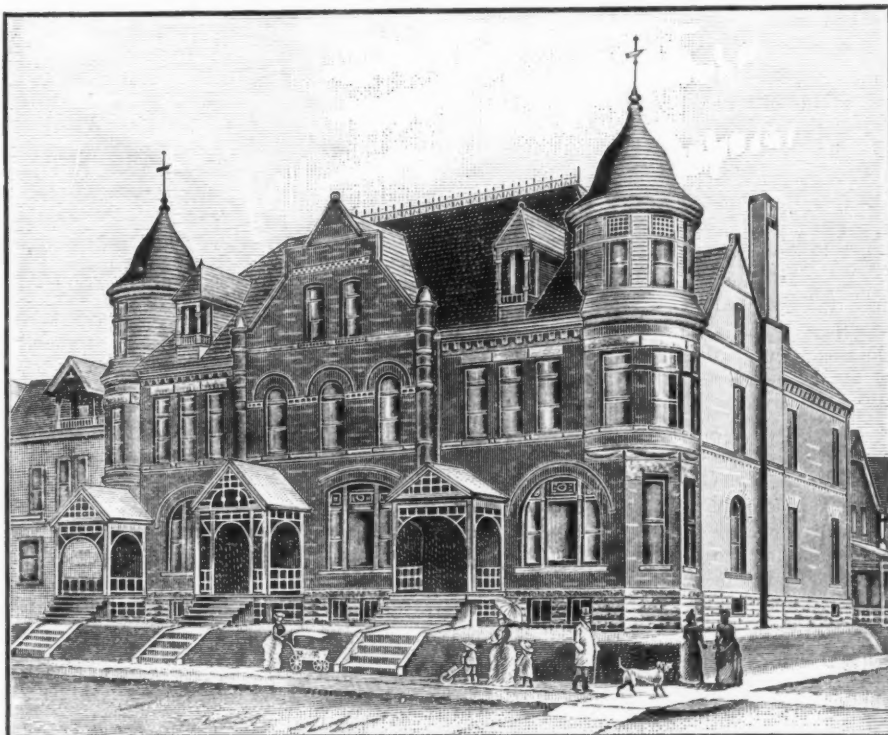
Work on the Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway in Eastern Montana is going forward rapidly. The weather thus far since grading was resumed has been all that could be desired, and there is every assurance that the work will be completed within forty days. The bridge over the Yellowstone has already been finished, and at last reports two miles of iron had been laid. The grading is being rapidly done, and the track-layers follow closely upon the graders. The coal fields which this road is to reach are probably the largest in the Territory, and yield the best quality of coal yet discovered in the Northwest. The corporation controlling the fields has contracted to furnish the railroad company with 1,500 to 2,000 tons daily for shipment. Rolling stock has been secured, and will be ready for use as soon as the track is laid. It is not the purpose of the road to stop at the coal fields but the line will be extended by another year to what is known as the New World mining district, situated near the

head waters of the Clarke's Fork River, whose riches when developed will rival the famous mining camps of the world. The road passes through some of the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains.

DAKOTA.

That Territory fills me with amazement. It is one of the marvels of the world. Her area is monstrous for one State. In length she is as far as from Memphis to Chicago and in breadth nearly as far from New York to Raleigh. But it is not in the size of her State geographically, but in her teeming condition at present and her possibilities in the future that beyond all the marvels progressive human growth, within fixed boundaries, she has been most miraculous. Her soil, her productions, especially in wheat, of which she has grown one-seventh of all the wheat in the United States, the character of her population, the exactions made upon her people for the interest on their loans, the relation which her legislature has borne to the people, having been all in reference to a division north and south, especially her population as to numbers, justify the admission of two states and no excuse can be offered why it should not be done without delay.

—Sunset Cox.



J. C. STOUT'S BLOCK OF RESIDENCES, CORNER HOLLY AVE. AND DALE STREET, ST. PAUL.



I WENT to Winnipeg lately over the new railroad from Pembina, about which the Government of Manitoba had a long conflict with the Dominion Government standing behind the Canadian Pacific Company. The road follows closely the western bank of the Red River, passing through a fine farming country, peopled mainly by Mennonites and French half-breeds, and after crossing the Assiniboine River makes its way into the heart of the city of Winnipeg, having its terminal station on the Main street, not far from the stores of the Hudson's Bay Company. It is operated by the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railroad Company, a corporation in which the Government of Manitoba has two directors and the Northern Pacific three. Through passenger trains, with a sleeper and dining car attached, are run between St. Paul and Winnipeg. The new line is very popular with the Manitoba people, because of the opposition they encountered in its construction. An extension is now being built by the Government from Winnipeg to Portage la Prairie, and twenty miles were graded before winter set in on a branch from Morris to Brandon. The purpose of the Government is to develop a system of roads competing with the Canadian Pacific in all parts of the Province where there is settlement and traffic.

WINNIPEG has already experienced decided advantages from the opening of the new railroad. It has made coal seventy-five cents per ton cheaper, and Minnesota hard wood sells at \$2 per cord less than the former price of the same kind of wood brought from the forest belt north of Lake Superior. The aggregate saving on these two articles will go far towards paying a year's interest on the cost of the sixty miles of road between the boundary and Winnipeg. Plans for a handsome six-story hotel, with terminal station in the rear, have been prepared by the railroad company, and the building will probably go up next summer. It will be much the finest hotel structure in the Canadian Northwest.

I NOTICED in Winnipeg an instance of politeness so novel to an American as to seem worthy of note here. Two ladies entered a Portage Avenue street car, and after depositing their fare in the box inquired of the driver how to reach a certain address. He told them they were in the wrong car. He was about to start, but he put on his brake, got off his car, escorted the ladies to the middle of Main street, waited until the car on that street came along, explained to the driver that they had already paid fare and told him where they wanted to go. That driver was a big, rough-looking fellow, but he was a gentleman at heart. I wonder whether cold climates do not develop politeness by giving people a good deal of leisure for a large part of the year. I was struck with the sociable, obliging manners of the shop-keepers in Winnipeg. A shoemaker refused to take pay for a small service. A newsdealer exhibited a certain Canadian holiday publication, of which he had no copies remaining to sell, wishing to show what fine work could be done in Montreal in the way of engraving and printing. A hotel keeper urged me to try the merits of his house without charge. A dry-goods merchant obligingly explained the Canadian tariff—what goods were cheaper than in "the States" and what dearer, oblivious of waiting customers in his desire to give information to two strangers from the neighboring Republic, who were not even known to him by name.

I CALLED on the Premier of Manitoba, the Hon. Thomas Greenway, and found him lodged in the most democratic fashion in one room at a second-rate hotel. He is a plain, solid, persistent man, who has won a great political victory in the railroad controversy and has an overwhelming majority in the Provincial Parliament at his back. His home is in a small country town in the southwestern part of Manitoba. He is an able debater and a good political organizer. The most active member of the ministry is Attorney General Martin, who comes from Portage la Prairie—a nervous, dark-complexioned man, always on the move—a good talker and a good fighter. He deserves much credit for the success of the Province in asserting its right to charter railroads within its own boundaries without the leave of the authorities at Ottawa.

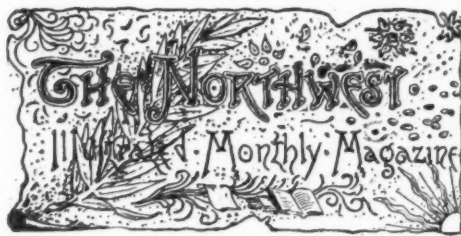
THE Attorney General told me that one of the objections to annexation commonly talked of in Canada is the comparative instability of the marriage tie in the States. No court can grant a divorce in Canada. The only way in which mismatched couples can legally separate is to apply to the Senate of the Dominion for a decree. This involves the taking of testimony before a committee of the Senate, and is so expensive a proceeding that very few people resort to it. It is said that ten times as many divorces are granted annually in the city of Chicago alone as in the entire Dominion. Another obstacle to annexation is the fact that the Canadian Provinces have no constitutions. Their powers are set forth in what is known as the British North America act of the Imperial Parliament, and are very limited as compared with those of our States. Their functions resemble closely those of our Territories, with some further limitations, such, for instance, as their inability to main-

tain a militia. Their executive and courts are furnished by the central government. The acts of their legislature can in the first place be vetoed absolutely by a Governor not chosen by them and in case he approves, the Ministry of the Dominion at Ottawa can disallow them and thus prevent them from becoming laws. A law of one of our Territories can be set aside by Congress, but this has been done in only two or three instances since the foundation of our government.

In the race for the Cœur d'Alene mining districts between the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company the former has won. The Oregon company was first stopped by the delays incident to obtaining the consent of the Indians to cross their reservation. As soon as this difficulty was overcome the long-pending injunction suit in New York was decided in favor of the Transcontinental Company, and a veto was thus put upon further construction operations, at least until the majority in the stock ownership, held by the Transcontinental, of which Henry Villard is President, can get control of the O. R. and N. board at the next election, and decide upon the future policy of the latter corporation. In the meantime the Northern Pacific, by leasing and widening the Corbin narrow-gauge road, is actually in possession of the traffic of the mines and mining towns and is building a connection between that road and its branch at Cœur d'Alene City. There is no present need of a second road to the Cœur d'Alene country, and the O. R. & N. line will probably stop where it is, in the farming region west of the lake. The Northern Pacific will eventually extend its Cœur d'Alene branch eastward across the Bitter Root Mountains to Missoula.



ST. PAUL.—THE NEW COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL.



Entered for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

E. V. SMALLEY, - EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENT.

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ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1889.

OPENING THE RED LAKE RESERVATION.

There is every probability that the bill for opening the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Northern Minnesota will pass Congress at the present session and that the extensive area embraced in that reservation will soon be available for settlement and for lumbering enterprise. This will practically add over 6,000 square miles to Minnesota, for nearly the entire region is of value, either for agriculture or for the pine timber on it. The agricultural lands, estimated to embrace about 1,000,000 acres of the total area of 4,731,596 acres, will be sold to actual settlers at the rate of \$1.25 per acre, after five years occupancy, and the stumpage on the pine lands will be sold at \$3 per 1,000 feet; all the money thus realized to go into a fund for the benefit of the Indians. Such Indians as now live upon the reservation either receive land in severalty or will be removed to the neighboring reservation of White Earth, where very creditable beginnings in the way of civilized life have already been made.

The Red Lake country is almost an unknown land. It envelopes much the largest lake in Minnesota. Its drainage is into the Red River of the North by way of the Red Lake River, the outlet of the lake. Enterprising lumbermen have prospected the region and brought back reports of the great value of the standing pine upon it. A new lumber industry of large dimensions will certainly spring up as soon as the reservation is thrown open. The nearest towns to the boundary of the reservation are Red Lake Falls, on the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad, a branch of the Northern Pacific system, and St. Hilaire, the terminus of a short branch of the Manitoba system. The situation of Red Lake Falls, at the junction of the Clearwater River with the Red Lake River, and its possession of unlimited water-power on both those streams, will give it great advantage for profiting by the settlement and lumbering business on the reservation. In fact this is just what the town has been looking forward to for years. Its first ambition was to secure a railroad, and this was realized two years ago; and its second objective point was to have the big reservation opened and thus secure a large tributary territory to the east in place of the existing wilderness occupied by a few straggling Indians. With these two points achieved, the future of the town looks very bright. A railroad will no doubt be projected before long to run up the river from the

Falls to the lake, to bring out the lumber that will be cut at the new mills. A steamboat will soon be built to run upon the lake, which is about forty miles long with an average width of about twenty-five miles. The lake is in its shape two large elliptical bodies connected by a short, narrow strait. Its shores are bold and its waters deep.

The Duluth & Winnipeg Railroad, a project which has recently been revived, after lying dormant for several years, will probably run across the Red Lake Reservation south of the lake. Its original survey brings it out into the open country at Red Lake Falls. This may, however, be changed so as to throw the line further to the north. Railroads are now so numerous in the Red River Valley that the new line is probably aiming at the best timber belts in Northern Minnesota rather than at the grain fields of the valley. Still another railroad project, not yet developed beyond the paper phase, is a line from Red Lake Falls to Emerson, Manitoba, to cross the Red River at that point on the bridge constructed by the Emerson municipality some years ago and connect at West Lynne with the Northern Pacific and Manitoba road.

HOW WASHINGTON TERRITORY IS FILLING UP.

The movement to Washington Territory was the most marked feature of the general current of Western migration during the year 1888. It did not entirely cease with the approach of winter, as is usually the case with the flow of settlement into new regions, but is still continuing in a volume of no small importance. All the indications go to show that it will swell again to very large dimensions when the spring of the current year begins. The new country on the North Pacific Coast is peculiarly attractive to people of imagination as well as to the most practical seekers for the best conditions for gaining wealth and comfort. Its scenery is novel, varied and beautiful, its climate agreeable and healthful and its opportunities for prosperous enterprise and industry are such as appeal to people of almost all trades, avocations and business experience.

In a recent number of the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* we find some interesting facts as to the area of land taken up during 1888 by Government entries and also that purchased from the railroad grant. It appears that the sales and entries of Government lands in the several land offices of the Territory were as follows:

	Acres.
Seattle.....	177,120
Spokane [approximate].....	400,000
Yakima.....	211,400
Walla Walla.....	149,400
Vancouver [approximate].....	150,000
Total.....	1,037,920

Paul Schulze, General Land Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., reports the business of his company for the year ending December 30, 1888, as double that of any preceding year. Their sales for the year 1888 have aggregated 293,618 acres, equally divided between Eastern and Western Washington Territory. This land was sold to 1,924 different purchasers, making an average of 152 acres to each purchaser, the consideration being \$1,274,815, or an average of \$4.25 per acre. At least ninety per cent. of these sales were made on five or ten years time at seven per cent. per annum.

With the exception of timber land sales, all the Government and railroad land disposed of, amounting to nearly 2,000,000 acres, passed into the hands of actual settlers, and most of them were new settlers who arrived in Washington during the year 1888.

THE United States Government sometimes does very queer things. For instance, it refuses for years and years to survey its public lands in the forest districts of Montana. It charters a railroad to build through those districts. The railroad must have ties and bridge timber. It has a grant of every alternate square mile of land, but until a survey is made it cannot possibly tell which sections are its property and

which belong to the Government. It goes to work and cuts timber for its necessary construction purposes. Then the Government, after waiting five or six years, sues the company for stealing timber from the public domain. This is what the Department of Justice is now doing with the Northern Pacific railroad. One is reminded of the advice of the English philosopher to his son, "Go to London," he said, "and see with how little wisdom the country is governed."

WILLIAM B. DEAN, of St. Paul, contributes an interesting historical article to the *Northwestern Presbyterian* to correct the very common erroneous idea that the title of the United States to the territory now embraced in Oregon, Washington and Idaho rests upon the Louisiana purchase. Mr. Dean shows that France never claimed any territory west of the Rocky Mountains, that the Pacific Coast all the way up to the Russian possessions was claimed by Spain, and that our rights in that region were acquired, first by the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia River, by Capt. Gray, in 1791, and second by the Florida treaty of 1819. Mr. Dean shows, further, that nothing prevented the successful maintenance of our claim to all the region now embraced in British Columbia, but the indifference or positive hostility of the Southern leaders in Congress to the possession of any country where cotton would not grow and where slave labor could not profitably be introduced.

OUR Washington exchanges continue to discuss the question of a new name for that Territory when it shall come in as a State. Columbia would be the most appropriate name, on account of the prominence in the geography of the Territory of the magnificent river which traverses it from north to south, about midway of its length, and then, turning westward, forms its southern boundary for the rest of the distance to the sea; but unluckily there is a District of Columbia and Congress would probably not consent to duplicate the name. Tacoma is a strong and at the same time musical name; but it might be better that the new State should have a title distinctive from that of its chief city. Why not indicate the maritime character of the State by calling it Pacific? Or why not employ the name of one of its great mountain ranges and call it Cascadia? Still better would it be, however, to honor the memory of one of the great statesmen of the Nation, say Franklin or Lincoln.

IF South Dakota is willing to give up its claim to the name now owned by the undivided Territory, perhaps some one of the ingenious Mr. Springer's suggested titles may suit. The northern division of the Territory cannot afford to abandon the word Dakota, for the reason that it has an established commercial value as applied to hard spring wheat, which is grown nowhere else in the world except in Northern Minnesota and Manitoba. Dakota wheat means the small-kernelled hard wheat, rich in gluten, which makes more flour and better flour to the bushel than any other wheat. It cannot be raised in South Dakota. The most euphonious of Mr. Springer's name is Winona, but the objection to this is that it already belongs to one of Minnesota's largest towns.

THERE begins to be a renewed agitation of the question of building a capitol worthy of the wealth and civilization of the great State of Minnesota. Before the Midway district is all built up the State should acquire ample grounds there for a new building to stand in a handsome park. Public opinion in both St. Paul and Minneapolis, and throughout the State, favors a site nearly equi-distant from the business centers of the two cities, and at the same time within the territory of St. Paul and convenient to the present system of inter-urban transportation. There should be no longer delay in securing such a site. Three or four years will be needed to erect the building after the foundations are laid.

THE city of Tacoma, Washington Territory, will be handsomely illustrated in our March number.

THE HUMAN FOOT.

Distorted feet are generally brought about by ill-fitting shoes. Large bunions and big joints are generally the result of wearing short shoes; ingrowing toe-nails result often from the same cause; it is also a fact that the more educated people wear long narrow shoes with medium low heels; they give the foot a more neat, delicate and desirable appearance, besides the shoe holds its shape much better. It is a strange thing that people do not take better care of that member of the body which is most exposed. One would hardly walk down street with a big hole in his hat, while you will often see a man walking down street with a \$6 or \$8 silk hat on his head, a fifteen cent cigar in his mouth, limping along in a pitiable manner, with his shoes all worn down at the heel, several holes in the sides and more than likely he has wet feet. This is the way thousands of people injure their health, but these things are being gradually overcome, and people in general are getting more sensible. They are giving more attention to the dressing of their feet with thick, flexible sole, hand sewed shoes, with low heels. Broad toes are becoming more in favor with the American people; light, thin turned soles are only desirable for dress occasions and light wear. A very light, thin shoe can't possibly hold its shape like a good hand sewed welt shoe; the thin sole shoe not only gets out of shape badly but causes stone-bruises and makes very tender feet. Those who stand a good deal should always wear thick sole shoes. They cannot be affable and pleasant to those whom they come in contact with when their feet are in a painful and unpleasant condition. One may be often called a crank, when, if the facts were known he is not to blame, it is his shoes.

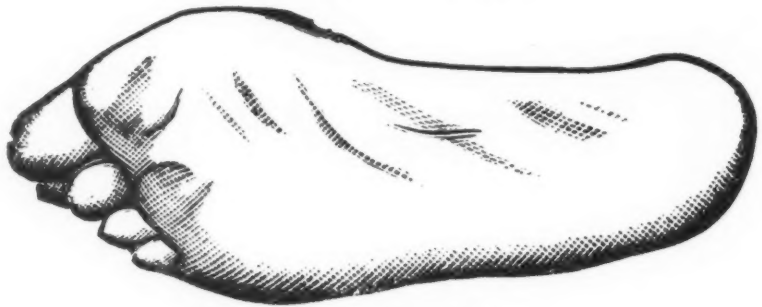
It frequently happens that these people are not always to blame, the fault being more often with the dealer, who does not always give the customer what he should have, his stock being limited, hence the dealer is obliged to sell the customer what he has in place of

what he should have.

To avoid this go to Lovering's, "The Shoe Man." This house is the largest in the West, carrying the largest and most complete stock of all kinds, sizes and styles, and employs only the most experienced salesmen to be had. All goods manufactured by us and bearing our stamp, we guarantee them to be the best value for the money sold. The enormous growth of this house is due to the fact that the purchaser gets more value for his money of this house than anywhere else. This house aims to give the best goods for the least money, that being the secret of its great success. This house is not only well known to the people of St. Paul but to the entire Northwest. This house to-day is sending goods to nearly every city and town between St. Paul and the Pacific Coast, as well as into the Northwest Territories. Our mail orders and express business have grown to such an extent that we now have a special department for this branch of the business, under the management of a careful and experienced man, thus enabling us to give immediate and particular attention to all orders received by mail. Under our system of booking all orders that are received, we are enabled to duplicate any shoes in size, style and material at any future time. We carry in stock the well known Dr. Kohler's Health Shoe, Children's Ankle Supporting Shoes; shoes made for invalids to fit the feet, all kinds of Silk and Satin Shoe-Slippers and Ties, made to



THE NATURAL FOOT, AS IT SHOULD BE.



AS WE OFTEN FIND IT.

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A GREAT HARDWARE HOUSE.

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Two elevators, run by their own engine, are kept constantly in use receiving and delivering goods. The building is heated by steam and lighted throughout by electricity operated from their own engine in the basement.

In addition to this large building they have a warehouse 80x120 feet in West St. Paul, with track privileges, where the heavy goods handled in car-load lots are stored.

The company have seventy-five employes, with fifteen traveling salesmen, who visit the trade regularly in every State and Territory from here to the Pacific Ocean, and their business along the line of of the Northern Pacific Railroad has increased with such wonderful rapidity as to place them in the front ranks of the wholesale houses of the country.

The system of this company in handling their enormous and very intricate business is so perfect, that everything moves like clock work, and, with the facilities they enjoy, they are enabled to turn out goods more rapidly and promptly than any house in their line in the Northwest. The officers of the company are Geo. L. Farwell, President; Aaron M. Ozmun, Vice-President; Robt. A. Kirk, Treasurer, and Wm. T. Miller, Secretary.



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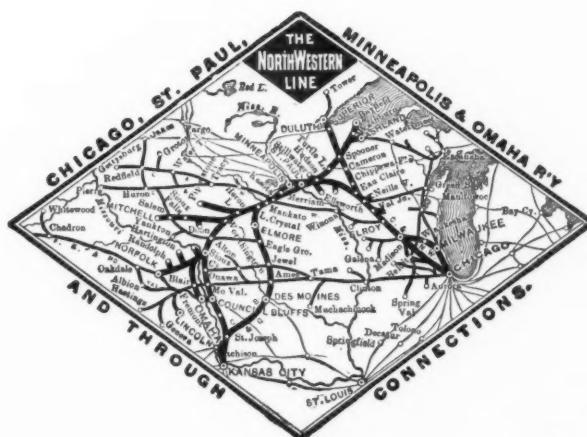
and will in every case be filled with the most painstaking care at the lowest prices, as it is the wish of the firm to largely increase this branch of their business. Illustrative Catalogues are issued in March and September and will be mailed to any address free of charge.



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in EQUIPMENT or TRAIN SERVICE, and all travelers admit that its motto—"ALWAYS ON TIME," is an established fact.

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ST. PAUL---No. 159 East Third St.

MINNEAPOLIS---13 Nicollet House Block.

CHICAGO---No. 62 Clark St.

E. W. WINTER,
General Manager.

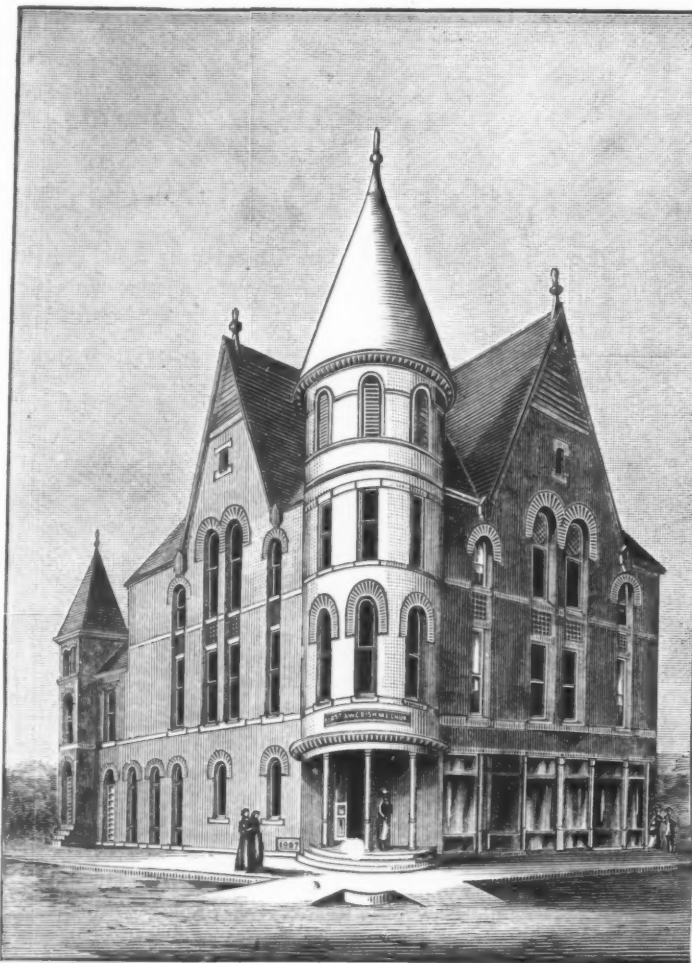
F. B. CLARKE,
General Traffic Manager.

T. W. TEASDALE,
Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Paul.

SCHUNEMAN & EVANS' DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

Two spacious store buildings on Third Street, between Minnesota and Cedar, just in the center of the best retail trade district of the city, were thrown into one last summer, the facade modernized by immense plate glass windows, skylights put in above and openings cut through the floors so as to throw a flood of light down throughout the edifice, a passenger elevator put in and many of the conveniences and attractions of the great Eastern dry goods palaces added. In these ample quarters the firm of Schuneman & Evans opened their handsome stock. The place has been a favorite with lady shoppers from the opening day. It is very light, cheerful and comfortable. The main floor is the general store with the customary departments. On the second floor are the departments of cloaks and wraps and ladies' furnishing goods. Here is also a pretty parlor, with piano, sofas and easy chairs, and papers and magazines on the center-table for the patrons of the house. Toilet rooms are attached. The office of the firm is in the rear of this floor, near the elevator landing. On the third floor is the drapery department, brilliantly lighted by both windows and sky-lights so as to show colors to the best advantage. Here is also the dress-making department, with a dressing-room attached for the lady customers, and a large room is reserved for extra stock.

□ The members of the firm evidently understand their business thoroughly. They endeavor to make shopping a



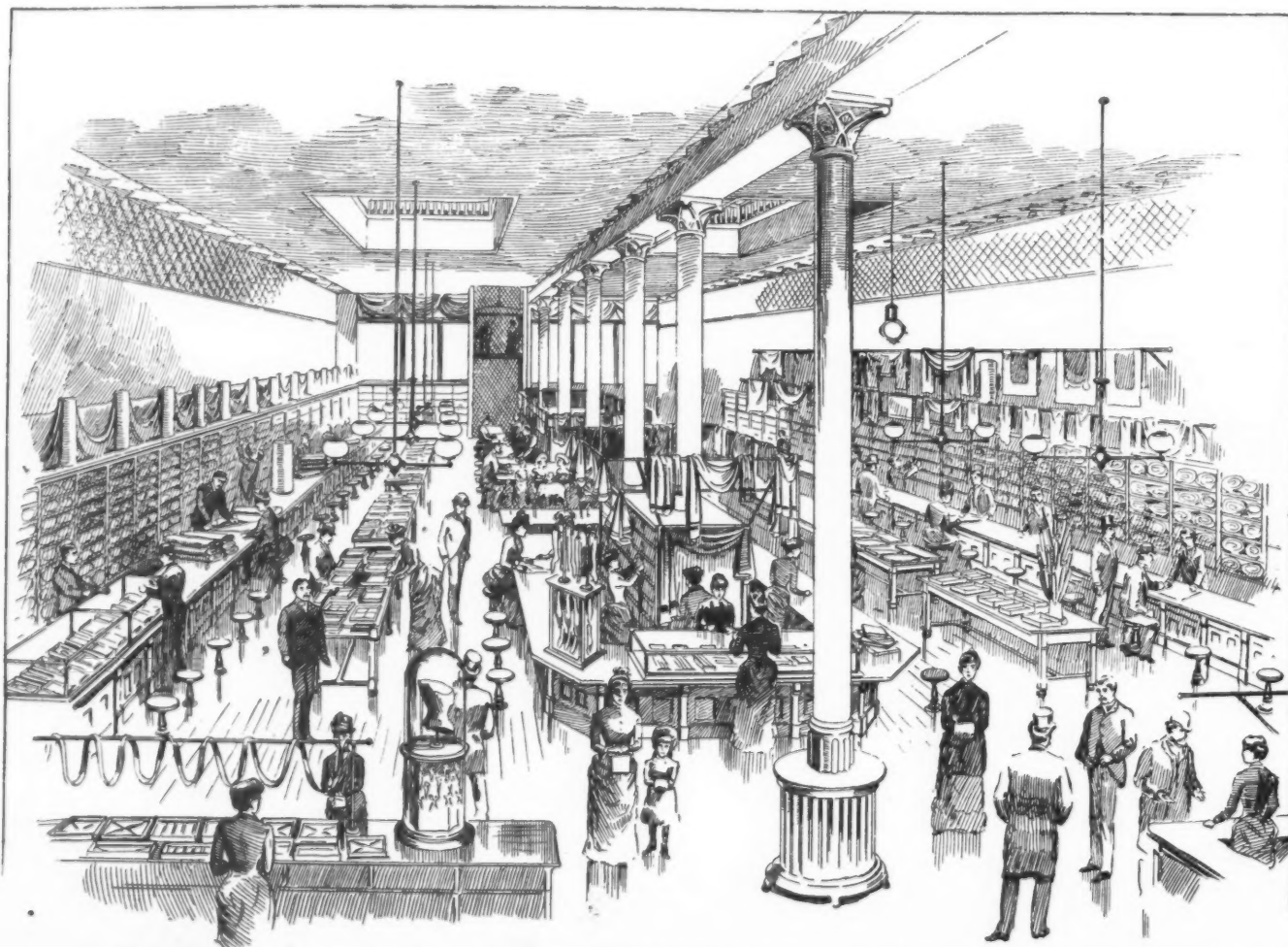
FIRST SWEDISH M. E. CHURCH, COR. 10TH AND TEMPERANCE STS., ST. PAUL.

pleasure to their patrons and they offer constant succession of attractive novelties in addition to the staples of trade in their line. They appreciate the importance of keeping up with the varying fancies of fashion and they know, too, how irresistible to the average feminine mind is a bargain in remnants and things a little out of date.

HOW RATS START FIRES.

Insurance men have always discredited the theory of rats and matches as causes of fire. To settle this question, Constable Newbegin of the fire marshal's office procured three large rats a week ago, and had a wire cage built with a zinc bottom. When the cage was completed he put the rats in it, and on a shelf that was placed in a corner of the cage he laid a few cards of common matches. The next morning he found on the floor the matches which the rodents had taken from the shelf, with the phosphorous part burned. In a corner where the rats huddled together Constable Newbegin tried several such experiments, and with the same result.

A prominent manufacturer wished the constable to try his parlor matches. Mr. Newbegin put several parlor matches in the bottom of the cage and held one in his fingers, with the head of the match in the cage. One of the rats made a spring at the match and started to devour it, but no sooner had his teeth touched the phosphorous than it blazed up, and the rat ran back to his companions.



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City Ticket Offices { ST. PAUL—197 East Third Street.
MINNEAPOLIS—Cor. Washington & 1st Ave. S.

Passenger Depots { MINNEAPOLIS—Cor. 2d St. and 4th Ave. N.
ST. PAUL—Broadway, Foot of 4th St., (end Cable line.)

F. D. UNDERWOOD,
General Manager.

H. L. SHUTE,
Traffic Manager.

JNO. G. TAYLOR,
General Passenger Agent.

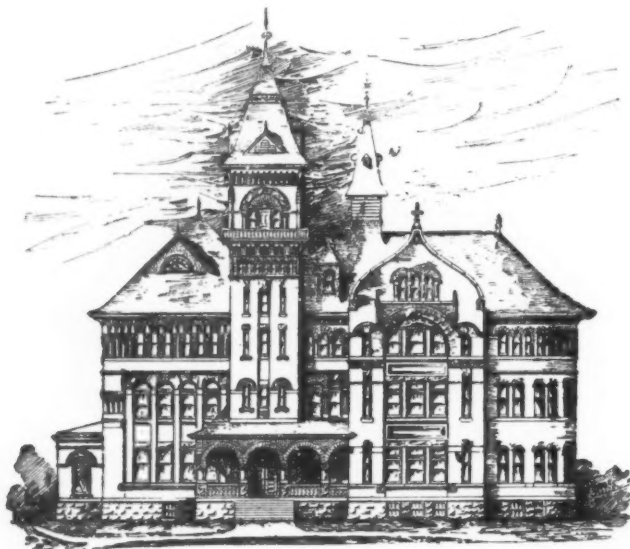
General Offices, Minneapolis, Corner Washington and First Avenue South.

ST. PAUL LOCATION.

St. Paul Park is located southeast from St. Paul, adjoining the city limits, on the east bank of the Mississippi River, with two miles frontage; and on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and the Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railways, which run directly through the center of St. Paul Park. These are the two largest railways in this country. The land all lies high and level, and for natural beauty is unsurpassed.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Where St. Paul now stands was a Trading Post in 1843. Where Minneapolis now stands was a vast prairie in 1855. Where St. Paul Park now stands a little more than a year ago was farm land. It was surveyed and platted in the summer of 1887,



ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH GERMAN CONFERENCE, TO BE BUILT AT ST. PAUL PARK, MINN.

and at the close of the year there had been erected one hundred (100) residences, manufactories, and stores, costing \$300,000. The building improvements during the year 1888 have been even more than last season, and to-day St. Paul Park has 1,500 population, 225 RESIDENCES, 25 stores, 12 flourishing manufactories, hotels, four churches, schools, etc., the total cost of same being \$500,000, and with all these improvements there are no saloons.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

The new college of the German Methodist Episcopal Church of the Northwest, to be known as St. Paul's College, has been definitely located at St. Paul Park by the College Trustees. A four-story brick building will be built in 1889, to cost \$25,000, to be located on the two blocks corner Lincoln and 11th Avenues. \$65,000 in cash and land was donated to the College by St. Paul Park.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCES.

The growing tendency on the part of business men in large cities is to procure for themselves permanent homes in the midst of pretty suburban scenery, where pure air and freedom in out-door life can be found. For the purpose of providing an attractive location that will meet all requirements, the Company selected the choicest section of their land, to be used exclusively for suburban



MINNESOTA CARRIAGE & SLEIGH CO., ST. PAUL PARK, MINN.

homes. These lots (blocks 148 to 263) comprise the land lying between the C. M. & St. P. and C. B. & N. Rys. It is a beautiful level plateau, about 40 feet above the lower district, platted into 1-4 acre lots, 80 foot streets, part graded, sidewalks laid, public parks, trees, etc. St. Paul's College is located in this section. No house costing less than \$1,500 is allowed to be built in this entire district. Some 50 residences, costing from \$2,500 to \$5,000, are now built. The best view of this section can be obtained from Pullman Ave.

PARK.

TRANSPORTATION.

"The Burlington" Railroad runs hourly motor trains, daily, between St. Paul (Union Depot) and St. Paul Park (Pullman Avenue.) COMMUTATION TICKETS 6 CENTS. Single rides 10 cents. Trains run as follows (23 minutes' ride): Leave St. Paul, daily, 7 and 10 A. M., 12:15, 2:30, 5:10, 6:20, 9:30 and 11:20 P. M. Leave St. Paul Park (Pullman Ave.), daily, 6:20, 7:45, 10:45, A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:45, 7:15 and 10:35 P. M. The late train running Wednesdays and Saturdays only. "The Burlington" road has three depots at St. Paul Park, three-quarters of a mile apart. The depots at Broadway and Pullman Aves. are of brick, cost \$5,000 each, and are the finest suburban depots around St. Paul.

STREETS AND PARKS.

The streets are all 80 feet wide, excepting the three main streets, which are 100 feet. The principal streets are graded, sidewalks



HENRY A. MUCKLE SLEIGH CO., ST. PAUL PARK, MINN.

laid, and shade trees on a majority of the residence lots. Two five acre parks have been donated to the public. The lots in the suburban residence section are all 50x140, and in manufacturing section 40x140, with 20 foot alley to all lots.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

A cash inducement and land on side tracks necessary for factory buildings will be donated to any reputable manufacturing concern to locate at St. Paul Park; the facilities for such purposes are unequalled. The manufactories now established and in operation are as follows:

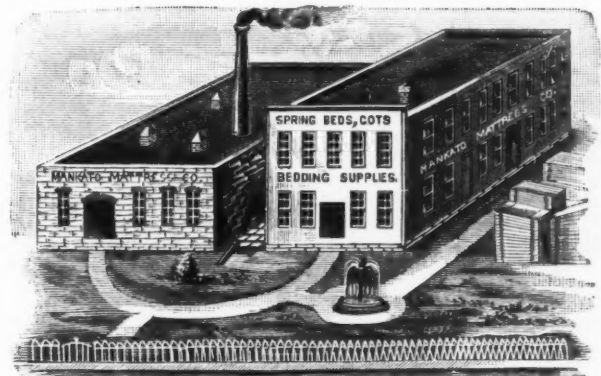
Workmen Capacity.	Cost of Factory	Workmen Capacity.	Cost of Factory	Workmen Capacity.	Cost of Factory
St. Paul Knitting Works, Woolen Goods, 300	\$40,000	Mankato Mattress Co., 75	15,000	St. Paul Park Broom Co., Brooms & Dusters, 25	5,000
Minnesota Carriage & Sleigh Co., 200	35,000	Minnesota Harvester Co., 50	12,000	H. A. Peterson, Agricultural Implements, 25	8,000
McArthur Bros., Railroad Contractors, 50	20,000	W. R. Church Cart Co., Carts, 50	12,000	Globe Engine & Boiler Works, 25	7,500
Henry A. Muckle Sleigh Co., 75	20,000	St. Paul Park Carriage & Sleigh Co., 100	25,000	John Dudley Lumber Co., 25	5,000

The land lying between the river and Main St., some 40 blocks, is reserved exclusively for manufactories; the joint sidetracks of both railways run through this entire section. St. Paul freight rates apply to and from St. Paul Park, and all points on C. M. & St. P. and "The Burlington" Railways, with a reasonable switching charge on car load freight to other roads in St. Paul.

FREIGHT RATES.

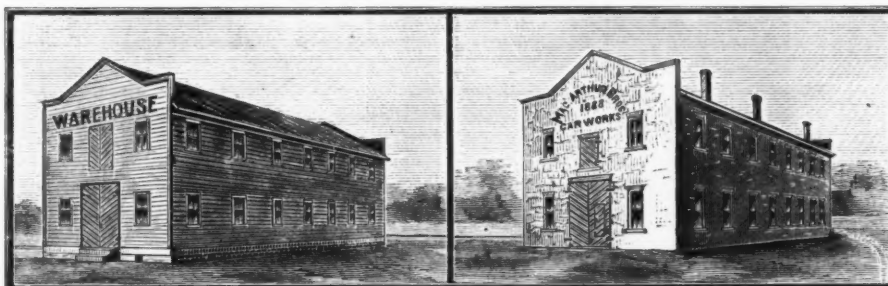


ST. PAUL KNITTING WORKS (REBUILDING), ST. PAUL PARK.



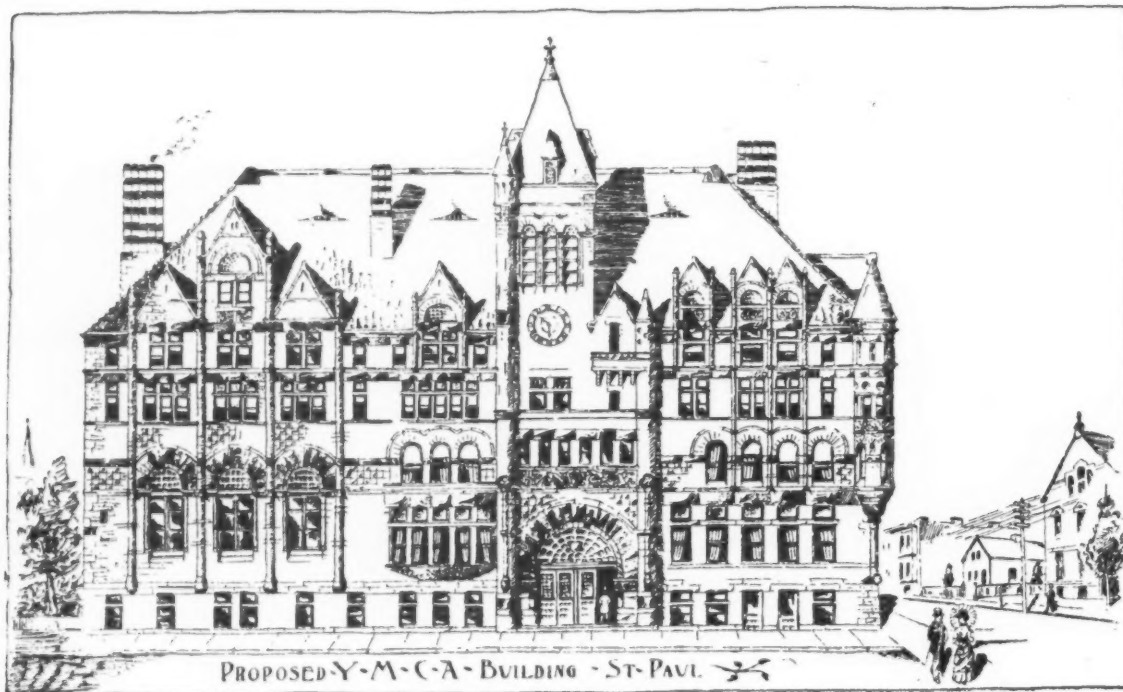
MANKATO MATTRESS COMPANY, ST. PAUL PARK.

Industrial Homes. The lots adjoining the manufacturing district, and which are located between Main Street and the C. B. & N. R. R., blocks 1 to 147, are to be used for the homes of the employes of the manufactories. Large size, level lots, and wide streets have been laid out in this district. There are no building restrictions on these lots.



McARTHUR BROS.' CAR WORKS, ST. PAUL PARK.

The Land Company. St. Paul Park is owned by the St. Paul Park Improvement Company, incorporated. The Company has a paid up capital of \$1,500,000, owns 3,000 acres of land at St. Paul Park, 1,500 acres being in the present town site. M. D. MILLER is President, and FRANK P. BLAIR, Secretary, with office at 28 East Fourth Street, ST. PAUL.



J. L. HUDSON'S CLOTHING HOUSE.

The clothing establishment of J. L. Hudson, illustrated on this page, is one of the largest in the Northwest. It occupies basement, first and second stories of the new block on the corner of Robert and Seventh Streets and carries a stock of about \$200,000 value. It is one of eleven stores owned by Mr. Hudson, in different cities west of Buffalo. The parent house is in Detroit, Mich., where Mr. Hudson resides. In the entire business managed by him a capital of \$1,750,000 is embarked. His system is to give each local manager an interest of one-fourth in the profits of the concern run by him. This system has worked admirably. The local manager is made virtually a partner in the store he directs without putting any capital in it and is thus strongly interested in its success. Wm. Hudson, a brother of J. L. Hudson, is the St. Paul manager. Opening here in March last he has already built up a very extensive trade. The basement of the store is occupied by the stock room and work room. On the street floor are the furnishing goods, hats and caps and also the cheaper lines of clothing. An elevator run by electricity takes customers to the second floor, where are kept the finer lines of men's clothing and also the garments for boys and youths.

PROSPEROUS WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

The merchants seem prosperous and entirely contented, and do not ask you if you have come to stay, nor do they seem to care whether you stay or not. I was invariably met by the answer: "We have a good country back of us—never failing wheat crop—running easily forty bushels to the acre. There is plenty of work for every one; farm hands get \$35 per month and board, cooks get \$25 and \$35 per month. The water in this country is not like the 'bitter waters of Marah,' but pure and sweet, and clear as crystal, when not found in living springs and flowing streams, it is easily

attainable, only a few feet from the surface." This is not the land of the wind mill nor of the wind either. Another strong element of prosperity is the climate. The weather is not cold, except perhaps for two

or three weeks in the whole winter—and then there are no winds to make it piercing and bitter. Snow falls, and it grows cold. A chinook wind—as they call the west wind—comes, and by morning the snows have all melted and the genial warmth of spring is about you.

Cattle and horses in Washington Territory and Eastern Oregon are noticeably large. I cannot account for it except that they do not have to shiver and shake their flesh away through rough winter weather. Muscles and bones are always growing, a steady growth. No "getting through" until spring with their bare lives. Here they live out and graze, and very often do not have to be fed a single day in the year. I have been told that they seek the many warm springs that are found through the country, and drink the water, which is a plea in favor of warm, cooked food for stock.—*Cor. Portland Oregonian.*

Helena, Mont., claims to have expended \$3,000,000 in buildings during the past year. The new smelter is now running. Mining is active in all the surrounding country, and 1889 promises to be a greater year of progress for the capital city than 1888.



ST. PAUL.—J. L. HUDSON'S MAMMOTH CLOTHING STORE, RYAN BLOCK, COR. SEVENTH AND ROBERT STS.

J. C. STOUT & CO., LOANS AND REAL ESTATE.

Loans made only on improved property. Interest net to loaner, 6, 7 and 8 per cent., payable semi-annually with New York exchange.

We have a full list of property in all parts of the city. Would call special attention to J. C. STOUT'S ADDITION, this property being in the heart of the finest residence portion of the city. Lying, as it does, south of Summit Avenue and on the Bluff, it is the nicest property for improvement offered on the market. There is only a limited amount of the *BLUFF VIEW* property and those wishing sightly homes can be suited by calling on us.

Investments Made and Taxes Paid for Non-residents.

Refer to National German-American Bank, St. Paul; Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Hon. W. H. Lyon, New York.

J. C. STOUT & CO.,

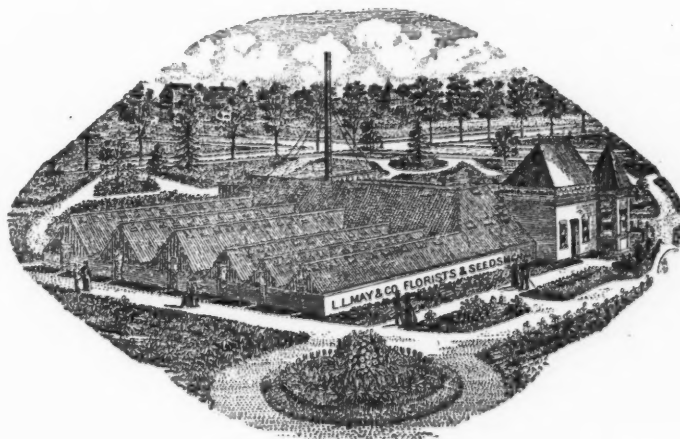
324 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minn.

NORTHWESTERN HEADQUARTERS FOR

Seeds, PLANTS, Bulbs, etc.

Write for Our Catalogue.

OUR
Flower Seeds
ARE
UNSURPASSED.



Vegetable Seeds
FOR
Market Gardeners
A SPECIALTY.

Cabbage, Celery and Tomato
Plants in Large Quantities.

Northern grown Seeds are acknowledged to be **EARLIER, MORE PRODUCTIVE, OF GREATER VARIETY, HARDIER, and PRODUCE BETTER CROPS.**

Our Greenhouses are the most complete in the United States, and the collection of Plants cannot be surpassed. Plants can be shipped by mail or express any distance with perfect safety.

We issue the finest Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Plants in the Northwest, which embraces all the new and choice specialties. It will be mailed **FREE** to any address on application. Write for it.

L. L. MAY & CO., Seedsmen and Florists.

City Store, 5 West 3d St.; Conservatories, Como Ave., **ST. PAUL, MINN.**



ST. PAUL HOUSE OF BROWNING, KING & CO., CORNER SEVENTH AND ROBERT STREETS.

BROWNING, KING & CO., COLOSSAL CLOTHIERS,

The cut on this page represents one of the many handsome clothing stores owned and controlled by the old and reliable clothing firm of Browning, King & Company. It is conveniently situated in the very heart of the clothing district of St. Paul, Minn., at the northwest corner of Seventh and Robert streets. It in some respects resembles its many sister stores—is spacious, light and airy—and above all a place where man, woman and child can deal with every confidence of getting the best class of clothing made, and sold at the manufacturer's lowest price, thereby saving all profits of middle dealers. To give the people of this great Northwest an insight to the enormous volume of business carried on by this firm (who to-day manufactures, wholesale and retail by far more clothing than any other firm in the world,) we publish the following article on "Manufacturing of Clothing," taken from the *Philadelphia Times*, April 9th, 1887. Although the business of this firm has increased very materially since this article appeared, paying out for labor alone the past year over \$1,000,000, and manufactured and sold over \$600,000 in men and boys' clothing. Their present retail stores are situated in the following cities: Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul:

A MODEL HOUSE AND COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT—A SYSTEM THAT PREVAILS AT THIS GREAT MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT.

The clothing business in this country has experienced a revolution both remarkable and significant in the past twenty years. This revolution has been beneficial in bringing the great body of purchasers nearer the manufacturer of cloth and makers of garments. The result has been a steady reduction in the cost of all grades of clothing and an advance in the methods of perfecting the material and workmanship that enters into male wearing apparel.

The fact that a revolution has taken place in the clothing business, which enables men to-day, whether their means are limited or unlimited, to supply themselves with a working, business or dress suit or garment designed, cut, trimmed, finished and fitted with faultless exactness, is due to the sagacity, enterprise and liberality of a few manufacturers who directed their energies to this economic consummation. Chief among these, and undoubtedly the most successful, is the great house of Browning, King & Co. An idea of the propor-

tions of the business of the firm may be had from the statement that it owns and manages, in addition to its colossal manufacturing operations, the houses of Browning, King & Co., Philadelphia, Browning King & Co., St. Louis; Browning, King & Co., Cincinnati; Browning, King & Co., Milwaukee; Browning, King & Co., Chicago; Henry W. King & Co., Chicago, and Browning, King & Co., Kansas City.

These houses are the leading establishments in their line in the respective cities in which they are located, and the record of their success, separately and collectively, is a history of manufacturing and mercantile enterprise, guarded by conservative and financial methods, that is without any parallel.

The manufactory of Browning, King & Co. is a study in more respects than one. It is not only complete, but it teaches a lesson of progress in the art of clothing mankind that is worthy attention. It occupies the large seven-story block of buildings, 406 to 412 Broome street, New York, every foot of which, comprising many acres of floor room, is covered with its equipment, stock and products. The goods that enter into the garments which the firm manufactures, as soon as they reach the manufactory on Broome Street are elevated to the seventh floor, where they are examined with scrupulous care not only with reference to the fabric, but to the color and regularity of weight. The cloth as it comes from the manufacturers is passed over a roller, an expert inspecting every inch of it, to detect any flaws of weight or color. As soon as any imperfection is discovered in any piece of cloth it is thrown out and sent back to the mills. All cloth that passes inspection is sent to the sponging and shrinking room, where, after going through that process, it is measured with care, folded in lots and placed in readiness for the cutters. In all the grades it is sent to the cutters in the best possible shape, and the utmost care is observed after it passes into their department to see that no mistakes are made.

Each branch has the advantage of the firm's facilities and capital for purchasing stock at the lowest possible figures, because of its vast business, and this is no small item in the course of a year. A firm manufacturing as extensively as this with branches and connections in six leading cities, always has opportunities to take advantage of such opportunities in the purchase of stock. Each garment as it leaves the cutting room is marked and sent to the trimming department, where lining, buttons, binding, etc., are supplied to match the material. The firm carries an extensive stock of trimmings, which are selected with the same care and bought to the same

advantage as its cloths. The trimmings provided, the garment is ready to be given out and goes to the third floor, where the workmen and women employed by the firm receive it and their orders as to the time it must be returned completed. As the firm employs about four thousand hands, this floor is a busy part of the great establishment at all times. There are six hundred hands at work daily within the building who are employed exclusively in making garments for the seven retail stores of the firm. No work for these stores goes out of the building, the policy of the firm being to have it done under the immediate supervision of its trusted and experienced foremen, with every guarantee that it will be turned out in the most workmanlike manner. Only expert hands are employed, and when the work is finished it returns to the first floor where it is subjected to a critical examination by a staff of men detailed for that duty, and who allow nothing in the way of imperfect or careless workmanship to escape their scrutiny. After garments pass inspection they are marked according to quality, size, etc., and sent to the packing department to be shipped to their several stores. This department occupies the basement, and is thoroughly equipped to expedite the handling and shipping of the goods as they are turned out from the floors above. An idea of the magnitude of the business thus carried on can be formed from these figures. The firm has on hand at all times about \$400,000 worth of piece goods and trimmings; cut on an average 25,000 garments a week; has turned out as high as 1,367,000 garments in a single year; paid out for labor in 1886 \$775,335, while its sales aggregated for that year nearly \$5,000,000. These facts and figures represent a vast business, covering a wide extent of Territory, but it moves along as smoothly as the most perfect machinery in the great building where it all centers. The main office is connected by telephone with every department of the manufactory, and the proprietor and managers are thus in close communication with the heads of the various departments and foremen at all times. There is no confusion or friction under the admirable system that prevails in the great workshop, and it surprises the visitors to see how systematically its vast business goes on from basement to seventh story, turning out stacks and tons of garments to meet the steady demands upon the firm. The firm of Browning, King & Co., with unerring sagacity, selected a field entirely unoccupied when it began the manufacture of clothing of fine grades, artistic design and superior make upon a large scale, and by its admirable system created a business that has steadily developed and extended with age. Twenty years ago the majority of men of means would scoff at the suggestion that they could fit themselves or their boys out with garments or suits ready made, of the finest quality and most perfect workmanship, fit and finish, without any more delay than it requires to try them on, but such is not the case now. Under the dispensation of Browning, King & Co., in the six leading cities where their retail stores are located they compete successfully with the best merchant tailors in the quality, style, finish and workmanship of the garments they offer to their patrons and in prices discount them so largely that comparison is out of the question. They have accomplished this by applying both skill and ability to the work of organizing their manufactory so that it could regularly and without interruption turn out just such goods as the firm promised its patrons. The firm proposed to supply better grades of clothing of finer workmanship and finish than had ever been sold in ready-made clothing houses, and it made necessary preparations to fulfill that promise. It secured the most skillful workmen, introduced the latest improvements, bought the finest fabrics produced at home and abroad, and then, under wise and experienced management, inaugurated the revolution in ready-made clothing which has made the name of Browning, King & Co., a household word in every great city of the country.

It must be evident to all who have occasion to buy clothing for themselves or boys that a firm manufacturing as extensively as Browning, King & Co., and with every modern facility for curtailing the cost of production, can afford to sell garments at a minimum profit. With a capital of \$5,000,000 it can go into the cloth markets of America, France, Germany, England and Scotland, and to the mills direct, and buy its stock far below other purchasers, both because it always has the money and buys in large lots. It can, and therefore does, guarantee that its garments are not only the best, but the cheapest offered to the public. Each of their stores is ready to supply anything from a working outfit to a full dress suit of the most artistic design and elaborate finish.

Associated with Mr. Browning as partners are Henry W. King and E. W. Dewey. Mr. King resides in Chicago and has personal supervision of the wholesale business there. His practical knowledge and financial ability have contributed largely to the success of the firm, both in New York and throughout the West.—*Philadelphia Times*, April 9, 1887.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH R.R.**"DULUTH SHORT LINE."****The Shortest, Quickest and Best Route****BETWEEN****St. Paul, Minneapolis and Lake Superior Points.**

Linking together the three largest commercial centers in the great Northwest. During the past year the above company has spared no pains or expense in making improvements along its entire line, straightening curves, reducing grades, laying new track, ballasting its road bed, perfecting its excellent train service, and increasing its facilities for the accommodation of suburban travel between St. Paul, Minneapolis and White Bear, Forest & Chisago Lakes, also between Duluth and West Superior.

The attention of capitalists is especially called to the unparalleled growth of Duluth and West Superior, to the excellent opportunities at these points for profitable investments, and not to overlook the fact that the St. Paul & Duluth R. R. is the shortest and by far the most desirable route by which to reach them, and the only line running three daily passenger trains between the "Twin Cities" and Lake Superior. To the Tourist and Sportsman the above line offers

easy access to the finest hunting and fishing grounds, and the most beautiful and healthful Summer Resorts in the entire Northwest. White Bear, Bald Eagle, Forest and Chisago Lakes are prominent among the numerous resorts along this line.

These beautiful lakes abound in fish, and the surrounding country, in the proper season, has an abundance of small game.

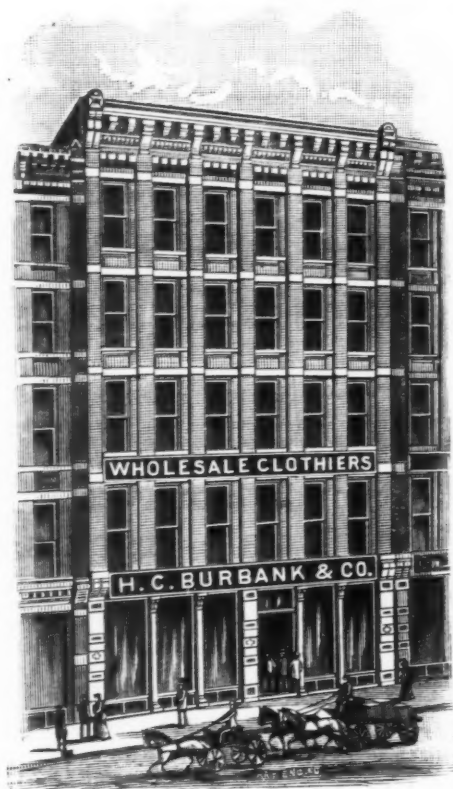
In the vicinity of Hinckley, Moose and Sturgeon Lakes, Barnum and N. P. Junction, larger game abounds, also numerous trout streams affording ample opportunities for the disciples of Isaak Walton to successfully exercise their skill with the rod, thus making the St. Paul & Duluth R. R. second to none as a Tourist and Sportsman's Route. During the tourist, hunting and fishing season, very low excursion rates are made. Magnificent sleepers on all night trains, and elegant chair cars and day coaches on all day trains. For rates tickets and other information apply to ticket agents.

E. L. DUDLEY,
Vice President and General Manager.

G. C. GILFILLAN,
Special Agent, Passenger Department.
GENERAL OFFICES, ST. PAUL, MINN.

A. B. PLOUGH,
General Passenger Agent.

BLOOMINGDALE, BURBANK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Clothing,
Philadelphia, Pa.

**H. C. BURBANK & CO.,****Wholesale Clothiers,****220, 222 AND 224 EAST THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.**

The above extensive firm was first established by T. B. Campbell & Bro., in 1870, but has had several changes of firm name since. The first was to Campbell, Burbank & Co., in 1875, when Mr. Burbank became a partner; the second to Campbell & Burbank, in 1880; the third to H. C. Burbank, in 1885, and the fourth and last to H. C. Burbank & Co., Jan. 1st, 1887, when B. F. Bloomingdale of Philadelphia and F. H. Campbell of St. Paul became partners.

They have a house, also, in Philadelphia, known as Bloomingdale, Burbank & Co., where they do their manufacturing, which is practically one and the same establishment. They have in the two houses about 220 employees, and have seven men on the road in the Northwest selling for them, in all the Territory from Central Wisconsin through to the Pacific, namely: Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington Territory. Their facilities are such that they can sell goods of as fine quality and style and at as low price as any reputable house in the United States. They are located here at 220, 222 and 224 East Third Street, in the building shown in the accompanying illustration.

This firm manufacture all their own goods, and their reputation for honesty and fair dealing is of the highest order. They are doing a very large business and are the leading house in the Northwest.

BUSHNELL & BUSHNELL,**Real Estate and Financial Agents,****365 Robert Street, Cor. Fifth,****ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**

Negotiate First Mortgages and do a general Real Estate Business. Correspondence solicited.

WISCONSIN.

**EDWARDS & QUAM,
REAL ESTATE.**

We own an Addition near the great Blast Furnace, Ashland; also deeded farms in Dakota and Kansas. Can satisfy customers as to terms as we only handle our own property. Will save customers commission.
English, Scandinavian and German spoken.
First National Bank Building, ASHLAND, WIS.

C. K. LAWRENCE, President.
CHAS. C. TENNIS, Vice-Prest. and Gen'l Mgr.
W. R. HOOVER, Treas. and Sec'y.

KEYSTONE INVESTMENT COMPANY,
Negotiators of Mortgage Loans and Investments, bearing 7 to 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.
Real Estate and Insurance.
625 Tower Ave., West Superior, Wis.
319 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.
Correspondence solicited.

THE ONTARIO LAND CO.,

48 Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul, Minn.

Choice lots in Atlanta, Sault Ste. Marie, Duluth, West Superior, Spokane Falls and Tacoma.
Acre property adjoining Nashville, Duluth and Spokane Falls. Correspondence solicited.

H. C. HEERMANS, Pres. C. A. CONGDON, V. Pres & Treas.
WM. C. BENNETT, Secretary.

MINNESOTA.

HENRY P. UPHAM, Pres. E. H. BAILEY, Cashier.
C. D. GILFILLAN, Vice Pres. WM. A. MILLER, Asst. Cash.

**THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF ST. PAUL, MINN.**

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, \$500,000.

DIRECTORS.	GREENLEAF CLARK.	C. D. GILFILLAN.
H. H. SIBLEY.	H. E. THOMPSON.	A. H. WILDER.
T. B. CAMPBELL.	E. H. BAILEY.	F. B. CLARKE.
P. H. KELLY.	J. J. HILL.	C. W. GRIGGS.
H. W. KITTSON.	D. C. SHEPARD.	H. R. BIGELOW.
H. P. UPHAM.		

**THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
OF ST. PAUL, MINN.**

Paid up Capital, \$500,000.

ALBERT SCHEFFER, President. P. H. KELLY, Vice-Prest.
CHAS. KITTELSON, Second Vice-President.
HERMAN SCHEFFER, Cashier.

W. R. MERRIAM, Pres. F. A. SEYMOUR, Cash.
C. H. BIGELOW, Vice Pres. GEO. C. POWER, Asst. Cash.

**THE
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
ST. PAUL, MINN.**

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. SURPLUS FUND, \$400,000.

DIRECTORS.	J. W. BISHOP.	A. B. STICKNEY.
H. P. DRAKE.	D. E. NOYES.	J. T. AVERILL.
JOHN L. MERRIAM.	F. A. SEYMOUR.	CHAS. H. BIGELOW.
MAURICE AUERBACH.	E. N. SAUNDERS.	W. R. MERRIAM.
A. H. WILDER.	W. B. CULBERTSON.	B. BRAUPPE.
L. D. HODGE.		

A. J. SAWYER. JOHN MACLEOD.

**A. J. SAWYER & CO.,
Grain on Commission,**

DULUTH AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Advances on Consignments. Elevators on N. P. R. R.

**COCHRAN & WALSH,
Real Estate and Financial Agents,**

GILFILLAN BLOCK,
ST. PAUL, MINN.,

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF MORTGAGE LOANS.
They also handle City Property of every description. If you wish to purchase a gilt-edged mortgage on St. Paul improved real estate, or desire to invest in an interest paying property in the city, they will do it for you.
Send for their explanatory pamphlet.

AKOTA

Dakota Investment Company,**Grand Forks, Dakota.**

Negotiate 7 per cent. First Mortgage Farm Loans in Dakota and Minnesota and Guarantee Principal and Interest.

Commenced business in 1884; incorporated in 1884, with a paid up capital of \$50,000 and have invested over \$900,000 for eastern banks and individuals without loss. The Company confines its loans to the Red River Valley. On the Dakota side the field embraces the six RED RIVER VALLEY Counties, containing 13,583 farms and 1,725,243 acres of improved land, and a population of 83,242—16,550 more than any other six counties in the Territory.
City loans negotiated. BONDS & WARRANTS for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MONTANA.

T. E. COLLINS, Pres. I. G. PHELPS, Cashier.
A. E. DECKERMAN, Asst. Cashier.

First National Bank, Great Falls, Mont.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
Interest allowed on time deposits. The collection center for all points in Northern and Central Montana.

[No. 1649.]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

HELENA, MONTANA.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,

Paid up Capital,	\$500,000
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WESTERN HUMOR.**The Old Vets.**

A party wants to know what right the old soldiers had to use the court house for their ball. If this is a conundrum it is easily answered. A majority of the Board of County Commissioners consented to its use. The time may come when the old vets will be kept in a corral and fed on hog mush, but it is quite distant yet. They were not conscripts. They were not drafted into the army. They were generally volunteers, and ran the risk of losing their legs, their souls and other portions of their anatomy for \$13 per month, in Government promissory notes worth thirty cents on the dollar in gold, and when pay day was passed, and their money was not forthcoming, they did not pitch the country into the soup, but fought, bled, swore and played seven-up as usual. While a cripple is not always as pretty as a little red wagon, an empty sleeve or a peg leg is no sign that its owner is not respectable. In fact some of our best people think either a feather in a man's cap, if it was acquired in defense of his country. Our war was not one of those little seven up scrimmages, such as they have in Europe, and which last sixty days. The soldiers for five years went without spring beds, and pie, and clean shirts. It was a genuine war, not of conquest, but for right, like the long and bloody crusades. You can not stamp out such a war in a twinkling. Every human being in a country devastated by such a war is a beligerent. Such a war is like a fire in a wooden city fanned by a hurricane and which cannot be extinguished by a squirt gun. Let the old vets shake their timber toes in the high places.—Coopers-town, (Dak.) Courier.

Coughed it Up.

A large piece of fine tallow weighing about five pounds was lying at the corner of Front and Benton Streets, Fort Benton, the other day. A couple of honest appearing natives of the cow boy persuasion were basking in the sunlight at the same corner, when a stranger and a pilgrim came sauntering along taking in the sights. He observed the fine lump of tallow and it awakened his curiosity to such an extent that he turned to the guileless riders of the range and remarked: "Looks strange to see such a fine lot of tallow thrown out on the street and going to waste." "Oh, that's nothing in this country," answered one of the natives. "That tallow wasn't thrown out there; some cow or steer coughed it up." "Coughed it up," exclaimed the pilgrim, "why I don't see how that could happen." "Easy enough," earnestly remarked the irrepressible old timer. "If they couldn't get rid of the extra fat that way the range cattle in this country would smother to death! Fact! Why, one fine fall like this, several years ago, me and my partner made quite a nice little stake drivin' around over the range gatherin' the fat and sellin' it to the hide and tallow buyers. But here lately the bosses has got so close fisted they gethers it up themselves. I tell you, my friend, times ain't like they wuz!" The stranger and pilgrim wended his way onward, wondering why he failed to come to Montana fifteen years ago and engage in the cattle business.—Fort Benton River Press.

He Was One of Them.

"You would hardly think," said the yellow haired man who sat on the fence and whittled a stick, "that there was a lot of gosh darned idlots in this neighborhood fourteen years ago that could have sold their land for \$50 an acre and didn't do it. They wanted \$100. They thought the railroad was comin' through here sure. Some of us had a little sense, though, and sold out. The land ain't worth \$1.50 an acre now. You can see it's nothin' but sand."

"Yes, I see," said the tourist. "I suppose you're back here on a visit."

"Er-no. I live here" replied the man on the fence, as he took a fresh chew of tobacco and looked drearily in the direction of the setting sun. "Stranger, I was one of the gosh darned idlots."—Chicago Tribune.

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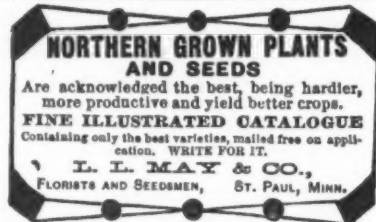
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to locating and buying Railroad Lands for Farms and Ranches between Billings and Fort Buford Reservation.**A SCHEME OF EMIGRATION.**The "Brewers" should to "Malta" go,
The "Boobies" all to "Silly,"
The "Quakers" to the "Friendly Isles,"
The "Furriers" to "Chili."The little, snarling, carolling babes
Who break our nightly rest,
Should be packed off to "Babylon,"
To "Lap" land and to "Brest."From "Spithead" "Cooks" go o'er to "Greece,"
And while the "Miser" waits
His passage to the "Guinea Coast,"
"Spendtriffts" are in the "Straits.""Spinsters" should to the "Needles" go,
"Winebibbers" to "Burgundy,"
"Gourmands" should lunch at "Sandwich Isles,"
"Wags" to the "Bay of Fundy.""Bachelors" to the "United States,"
"Maids" to the "Isle of Man;"
Let "Gardners" go to "Botany Bay,"
And "Shoeblacks" to "Japan."Thus emigrate, and misplaced man
Will then no longer vex us,
And all who is not provided for
Had better go to "Texas."

—Boston Journal.

TITLES WHICH DECEIVE YOU.

The tuberose is no rose, but a species of olyanth.

Pompey's Pillar had no historical connection with
Pompey in any way.Cleopatra's Needle was not erected by the Egyptian
Queen, nor in her honor.Whalebone is not bone, and is said not to possess a
single property of bone.Turkish baths did not originate in Turkey, and are
not baths, only heated chambers.German silver was not invented in Germany, and
does not contain a particle of silver.Black lead is not lead at all, but a compound of car-
bon and a small quantity of iron.Brazilian grass never grew in Brazil, and is not
grass; it is nothing but strips of palm leaf.Burgundy pitch is not pitch, and does not come
from Burgundy; the greater part of it is rosin and
palm oil.Sealing wax does not contain a particle of wax, but
is composed of Venice turpentine, shellac and cin-
nabar.**PHRASES THE GIRLS MUST ESCHEW.**The list of words, phrases and expressions to be
avoided by young ladies of Wellesley College includes
the following:

"I guess so," for I suppose so, or I think so.

"Fix things," for arrange things, or prepare things.

The use of "ride" and "drive" interchangeably.

"Real good" or "real nice" for very good or really
nice.

"I have studied some," for studied somewhat, or

"I have not studied any," for not studied at all.

"Not as I know," for not that I know.

"Try an experiment," for make an experiment.

"Had rather," for would rather, and "had better,"
for would better.

"Right away," for immediately or now.

"Well posted," for well informed.

"Try and do," for try to do, "try and go" for try
to go."It looks good enough," for it looks well enough,
or "does it look good enough," for does it look well
enough."Somebody else's," for somebody's else.—*Philadel-
phia Times.***NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Approximate Gross Earnings for Month of December.

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Month of Dec.....			
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Yellowstone National Park.
La Crosse, Wisconsin.
Jamestown, Dakota.
St. Paul, Minnesota.
North St. Paul, Minnesota.
Seattle, Washington Territory.
Portland, Oregon.
Great Falls, Montana.
Brainerd, Minnesota.
The Big Bend Country, Washington Territory.
Cheney, Washington Territory.
Sprague, Washington Territory.
Rosalia, Oakesdale, Uniontown, Pullman, Wash. Ter.
Lewiston, Idaho.
North Yakima, Washington Territory.
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Minnesota.

DULUTH'S BUSINESS GROWTH.—There are in Duluth at the present time 792 mercantile establishments. During 1888 there were added 346. During the year there were 189 changes—discontinuing business, change of partnership and the like, of which thirteen were failures. In December, 1887, there were 632 establishments, of which 332 had been of the year's addition.

DULUTH has not been making much noise of late as a point for real estate speculation, but her growth in all lines of business during the past year was remarkable. For new buildings \$2,892,000 was the sum spent; and for improvements of all kinds, including railway, dock, sewer, paving, and other outlays as well as for buildings, \$4,301,933. The grain shipments were 22,216,535 bushels; flour shipments, 3,493,794 barrels; lumber cut, 69,000,000 feet; coal receipts, 1,450,000 tons. The number of vessel arrivals and departures was 2,300. These figures speak louder than any boom rhetoric of the progress of the Zenith City.

Dakota.

THE "Downing Farm," adjacent to La Moure, reports an average of twenty bushels per acre for the 700 acres devoted to wheat in 1888. Of this crop 5,000 bushels were recently marketed on board cars at La Moure at \$1.25 per bushel.

JAMESTOWN is in the field as a competitor with Bismarck for the capital of the coming State of North Dakota. The question will have to be settled by popular vote. Devil's Lake City will be the third candidate. It is said that wire-pulling is already in progress.

TWENTY families, direct from Russia, have joined the German Russian colony at Hebron during the past few months, and a still larger immigration is expected next year. All the new comers speak German and none of them speak Russian except the young men who have served in the Russian army.

THE Bismarck *Tribune*, in mentioning the pleasant spring like weather we have been enjoying, says that if the December weather in Dakota could be fully understood in the misguided East the immigration to the Territory would soon settle the problem of the settlement of the unoccupied public domain. When will the New Englanders learn that the climatic Eden of the country is between the Red River of the North and the Rocky Mountains?

Stock growing and dairy farming in La Moure County have received an impetus in the operation of the La Moure creamery and the management expect that they will be required to handle the product of at least twice as many cows another summer. The building which with equipment including machinery for the manufacture of cheese cost \$5,000 was completed and operations begun May 1st, 1888, since which time the total output of butter has been 30,000 pounds, all of which has been marketed in New York and Tacoma at the highest market price.

THE Minnesota and Dakota Land and Investment Company has completed the purchase of 56,000 acres of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad, lying in the counties of Cass, Steele, Barnes, Griggs, Foster and Stutsman, the largest acreage being in Stutsman. The company has an option on all the remaining N. P. lands in Dakota east of the Missouri River, in belts of 100,000 acres each, one belt to be taken every six months, beginning on July 1st, next. The new corporation intends to make active effort to sell and settle its lands. Its office is at Room 26, Mannheimer Block, St. Paul.

THERE are few people, East or West, who would guess that there are more farms in North Dakota than there are voters. The number of voters is 43,000, and the number of farms is about 45,000. Gov. Pierce, in his admirable summary at Jamestown of the North's resources, said the number of farms was nearly 50,000. We think the number is nearer 45,000, and there is no doubt that the number of farms actually exceeds the number of voters at the late election. While the North raises from 20,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels of wheat annually, the live stock census foots up 750,000 head. The capital of the eighty-six banks is nearly \$2,000,000, and the deposits about \$8,000,000. The newspapers number 125. There are 200 churches and 1,100 school houses. The mileage of iron rail is nearly 2,000

miles, and the property assessed for taxation is about \$75,000,000. In these statistics North Dakota's material fitness for Statehood is manifest. Who doubts either?—*Pioneer Press*.

COUNTY Commissioner L. L. Thompson, of La Moure, furnishes the statement that his eighty-five acres of wheat averaged nineteen bushels of No. 1 hard; that his oat crop averaged fifty bushels per acre; and also that his adjoining neighbor harvested twenty-two bushels per acre from his entire wheat crop and further that twenty bushels per acre has been the total average yield of this neighbor's wheat crop for the past five years. Mr. Thompson's 160 acres of land cost him about \$500, and he has buildings worth \$2,000 more. He thinks he can realize more profit from his \$2,500 farm in La Moure County than a friend who farms a \$12,000 one, with the same amount of land and improvements similar to his own, in his former home in York State.

Montana.

MONTANA'S wool clip this year reached 10,000,000 pounds, which sold for about \$1,700,000.

A RANCHMAN near Billings, Montana, raised 150 pounds of potatoes from one pound planted.

THE coal trade of the Park Branch is picking up and ten to twelve cars come down on every train from the Horr mines. The town of Horr begins to put on airs, and a row of residences just approaching completion, lends an air of stability and comfort to the place. There are now over 100 inhabitants at Horr.

THE ROCKY FORK ROAD.—A dispatch from New York to the *Pioneer Press* states that ex-Gov. Hauser of Montana has taken the contract for building the somewhat long-deferred Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railroad, running from Laurel up the Yellowstone to Cooke City. The bill giving the road right of way through the Crow reservation stipulated that it should be built within two years. The road was to furnish Montana with coal, of which large deposits lay at the southern terminus. It was graded and bridged when Sims, Villard's old private secretary, appeared in congress with a bill for a parallel line, and the prospects of building such a line swamped the Rocky Fork road and rendered it almost impossible to raise funds for it. Sims' bill for the Billings, Clark's Fork & Cooke City road finally passed despite the opposition of Toole himself and a number of congressmen, and it took but a few months to explode the bubble and show that Sims could neither secure right of way across the reservation or money to build. Then the Rocky Fork road took a new start and for the past two or three months J. B. Hubbell of St. Paul, Samuel Word of Montana, Platt of Iowa and others interested have been in New York raising funds for the completion of the road. This has been done and the fact that Gov. Hauser has the contract to finish the road would indicate that the Northern Pacific is interested in the completion of this line.

Washington.

FOLLOWING the example of Tacoma, Seattle has arranged for the erection of a smelter to treat ores of the precious metals. A California firm has the enterprise in charge.

DAVENPORT, the chief town of the Big Bend Country, has now 500 inhabitants. A bank has just been started. The town is the temporary terminus of the new Northern Pacific branch which leaves the main line at Cheney.

T. N. Ogle of the Big Bend, informed us that his wheat crop yielded thirty-eight bushels to the acre; oats fifty bushels, and barley fifty bushels. Corn went forty bushels to the acre and was known as the white flint variety. His potatoes yielded about 200 bushels.—*Ellensburg Localizer*.

It is expected that the Ryan smelter at Tacoma will be completed by March next. The machinery has all been ordered from Fraser and Chalmers in Chicago, and about all the other material is on the ground. The works will have a capacity of 200 tons per day, and will employ from 200 to 300 men. The lead ores will be procured from the Gold Hunter mine at Mullan. The plant can also handle other ores.

GOLD AT WENAS.—While boring a well with a diamond drill on the timber culture claim that he bought gold was struck by Frederick Brooker at a depth of ninety feet below the surface. The place is on the Wenas, eleven miles from North Yakima. The drill had passed through a stratum of crystallized granite and entered a ledge of calico quartz. The borings brought up as the core were found to contain as high as 500 colors of gold.—*Yakima Farmer*.

J. V. MOFFIT and William Dignon, capitalists from Wichita, Kan., signed articles lately entering into a contract to erect a three-story brick hotel in Ellensburg, to cost \$45,000. The building is to be ready for occupancy by July 1. The hotel is to be 100x120, three stories and a

basement; to be built of pressed brick, with stone trimmings, and fitted up with all modern improvements, including hot and cold water, electric call service, and to be heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

THE new steamer on the stocks at Pasco will be placed in commission early next spring on the upper Columbia River and will run in connection with the Ellensburg, which will continue to run between Rock Island and the Okanogan landing.

FROM every city, town, village and hamlet in Washington Territory the same report is heard: Progress? Real estate is advancing in price; farm lands in increased number are being put under cultivation, sawmills are being erected, manufacturing industries are being established, railroads are under construction, new channels of trade are being opened up, people are flocking here in increasing numbers, and of a most desirable quality, all indicating that the coming year will be one of almost marvelous growth and development in this Territory, and Tacoma will be in the van.—*Tacoma News*.

AN Oak Harbor farmer raised seventy-six bushels of wheat an acre from eight acres this year. From many fields of oats 115 bushels an acre are reported. There is a large amount of excellent farming land on Whidby Island. The island is well situated as to the markets on the Sound. Couville, the county seat, is a flourishing town, and the influence from the academy there, under the management of the Congregational church of Western Washington, is such as to make it a very desirable place for family residence.—*Port. Townsend Argus*.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY now ranks sixteenth among the coal producing States and Territories; and yet her coal has barely been touched. At Cle-elum alone vast measures of the coal exist, and within two miles of the town vast mountains of iron of the finest quality have been exposed. The Territory has more of both coal and iron than Pennsylvania has within her area, and she has vastly more territory than the Keystone State. All that is needed in either Oregon or Washington to produce coal and iron enough for the world is capital, enterprise and operation to place these staple minerals upon the market.—*Colfax Gazette*.

It is worthy of note that more than the usual number of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan men are finding their way out on to the Pacific Coast this winter, and that a good many of them have already made timber purchases, or are about to do so. The Washington Territory timber region is receiving more than an ordinary amount of attention, while the faith in the future wealth represented by the redwood forests of California is not shaken. While there are speculators among the men who are going into these newer Western fields, who have no nearer purpose than to hold the land until it shall become more valuable, the majority of the men who are going out into the Puget Sound region are going there to put in mills and to make lumber. This is in contradistinction to the movement which has recently occurred in Southern timber lands, large quantities of which have been purchased for purely speculative purposes.—*Minneapolis Lumberman*.

GOOD TIMES IN THE PALOUSE COUNTRY.—A correspondent of the *Uniontown Journal* writes: Wheat has been shipped at a lively rate the past week, which caused an advance to seventy cents. Both wheat and barley keep coming in by the load all along the line. Land buyers and business men are stopping off every day and many are expected in the spring. Land has already advanced. Hogs are very scarce and high. Many farmers have to buy their meat. It now sells at eight cents net. The demand for farm lands has greatly increased during the past two months. The remarkable yield and high price of wheat has given an impetus to the sale of agricultural lands all over the Territory; nowhere is this more apparent than in the great wheat belt of the Palouse. Upon the assumption that the wheat crop of this Territory equals 280,000 tons, the increase in price from fifty cents a bushel—the average price of last year's crop—to sixty cents a bushel, means a net gain to our farmers of \$1,386,000. A gratifying result of this prosperity is already noticed in the rapid reduction in the number of mortgages on record against farm property in the different county seats. All the indications point to an unusually large immigration to our county during the coming year, and congratulate our people upon the bright outlook. We are gaining ground very rapidly, and we are holding all we gain.

Manitoba.

THERE was great rejoicing in Winnipeg when the news was received from Ottawa, Dec. 23d, that the Supreme Court of the Dominion had given a unanimous decision in favor of the province of Manitoba in the dispute arising over the crossing of the Canadian Pacific tracks. The right of the province to charter a railroad free from the Dominion control, save as to plans of crossing, was fully upheld by the court. Nothing now stands in the way of the completion of the system of roads the Province is building to compete with the Canadian Pacific.

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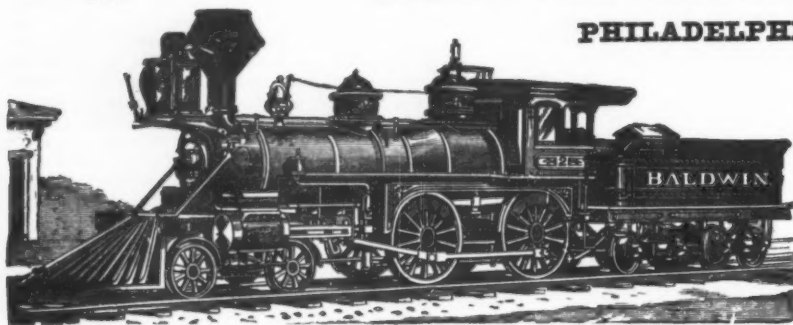
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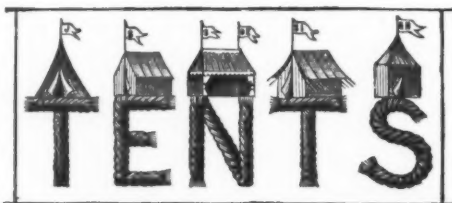
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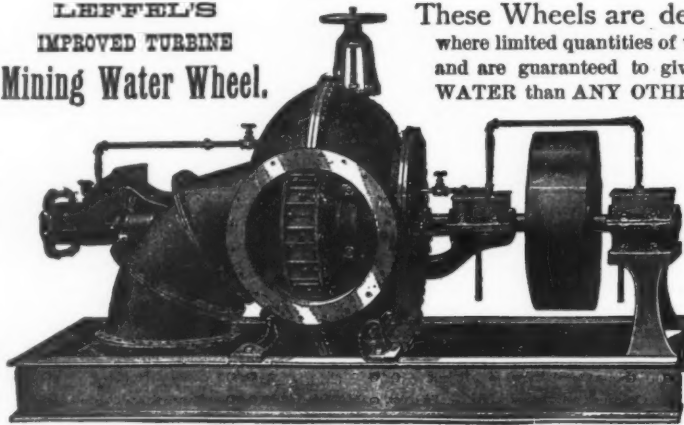


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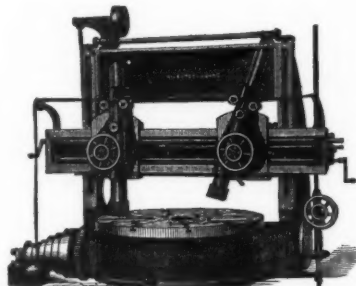
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Rapid Growth of Spokane Falls.

Spokane Falls, W. T., is coming to the front more rapidly than any city in the Northwest Pacific slope. Her growth and the rapid increase in values are permanent. The mining, lumbering, farming, grazing, manufacturing and other interests are rapidly pouring their wealth into her coffers. I. S. Kaufman & Co., the oldest real estate dealers in the place, have made fortunes for many of their outside customers, by making careful and judicious investments for them, and are ready to make others happy. Best of references furnished if desired.

Have You a Child?

If you have, here is something worth looking up. Your child, if endowed in the Educational Endowment Association of Minneapolis, Minn., will earn towards a fund for its education, from twenty to sixty cents per day, every day in the year, Sundays and holidays included, from date of endowment to maturity. You may take one, two, or three shares, and they may mature at 12, 14, 16, 18 or 21 years of age. Investment pays 15 to 18 per cent and is as safe as Government bonds. Ample reserve fund invested in real estate mortgages. For full particulars address J. Merritt, Secretary, Minneapolis, Minn.

Tacoma Real Estate.

Tacoma real estate is advancing rapidly. Choice business property on Pacific Avenue, sold one year ago south of Fifteenth Street at \$475 per foot, today is \$800. Railroad Street property, sold near Thirteenth Street at \$175, now worth \$500. Acreage tracts sold three and one-half miles south of the city in November 1888 at \$350 per acre now being platted, known as "Hunt's Prairie Addition," at \$125 and \$150 per lot. We are informed of these facts by the agent who has made the sale of the properties, Geo. W. Traver, whose name is well known to our readers. He reports business lively and steadily increasing very month. Mr. Traver has made large investments for his patrons during the six years residence at Tacoma and can give good reference if required.

Webster, the New Spokane Falls Suburb.

The popular Webster tract lies one and one-half miles northwest from the city of Spokane Falls, W. T., sloping gently towards the beautiful Spokane River which adjoins Webster on the southwest, and lying as it does 210 feet above the river, the location is a healthful one and the scenery unsurpassed. The prairie at Webster is smooth and for many months of the year represents one grand flower garden, dotted here and there as it is with very many beautiful evergreen trees. The second depot from Spokane Falls in the Seattle direction via S. L. S. & E. will be located at Webster, the first being located at "Alta Vista." The river at Webster furnishes 5,000 horse power. One can readily read the wonderful future of the city of Spokane falls and vicinity. Denver City, Colorado, reaches from its center six miles in every possible direction; so will Spokane and Webster in the near future, and with her thousands of intelligent people, with her beautiful homes on either side of her grand avenues, her hundreds of busy mercantile houses, and with her many active factories be no small factor in the building up of one of the most powerful business centers of the Northwest.

Freight from New York to Tacoma in Thirteen Days.

The freight train loaded with dry goods for a new wholesale house in Tacoma, which left New York on the evening of December 7th, arrived at its destination on the afternoon of the 13th day thereafter. It came by "Erie Dispatch," a fast freight line to Chicago. From Chicago to St. Paul, or Minnesota Junction, it came by the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City. It arrived there on the 14th. There the entire shipment was transferred from the cars in which they had come thus far and placed in the air-brake freight cars of the Northern Pacific. This was necessary to keep up the heavy pace at which the shipment had started. The low grades of the old roads of the East do not require the air brake and the cars of the Erie Dispatch were not provided with them.

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For the best Wheat Lands, the best diversified Farming Lands, and the best Grazing Lands now open for settlement. In addition to the millions of acres of low priced lands for sale by the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., on easy terms, there is an equal amount of Government lands lying in alternate sections with the railroad lands, open for entry, free to settlers, under the Homestead, Pre-emption and Tree Culture laws.

TERMS OF SALE OF NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. LANDS.

Agricultural land of the company east of the Missouri River, in Minnesota and North Dakota, are sold chiefly at from \$4 to \$6 per acre. Grazing lands at from \$3 to \$4 per acre, and the preferred stock of the company will be received at par in payment. When lands are purchased on five years' time, one-sixth stock or cash is required at time of purchase, and the balance in five equal annual payments in stock or cash, with interest at 7 per cent.

The price of agricultural lands in North Dakota west of the Missouri River, ranges chiefly from \$3 to \$3.50 per acre, and grazing lands from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. In Montana the price ranges chiefly from \$3 to \$5 per acre for agricultural land, and from \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre for grazing lands. If purchased on five years' time, one-sixth cash, and the balance in five equal annual cash payments, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

The price of agricultural lands in Washington and Oregon ranges chiefly from \$2.60 to \$6 per acre. If purchased on five years' time, one-fifth cash. At end of first year the interest only on the unpaid amount. One-fifth of principal and interest due at end of each of next four years. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

On Ten Years' Time.—Actual settlers can purchase not to exceed 320 acres of agricultural land in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon on ten years' time at 7 per cent. interest, one-tenth cash at time of purchase and balance in nine equal annual payments, beginning at the end of the second year. At the end of the first year the interest only is required to be paid. Purchasers on the ten-years' credit plan are required to settle on the land purchased and to cultivate and improve the same.

For prices of lands and town lots in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, Eastern land district of the Northern Pacific Railroad, apply to A. G. POSTLETHWAITE, General Land Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

For prices of lands and town lots in Washington, Idaho and Oregon, Western land district of the Northern Pacific Railroad, apply to PAUL SCHULZE, General Land Agent, Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

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Send for the following named publications, containing illustrations and maps, and describing the finest large bodies of fertile Agricultural and Grazing Lands now open for settlement in the United States.

WRITE FOR PUBLICATIONS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company mail free to all applicants the following Illustrated Publications, containing valuable maps, and describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. They describe the country, the soil, climate and productions; the agriculture and grazing areas; the mineral districts and timbered sections; the cities and towns; the free Government lands; the low-priced railroad lands for sale, and the natural advantage which the Northern Pacific country offers to settlers. The publications contain a synopsis of the United States land laws, the terms of sale of railroad lands, rates of fare for settlers, and freight rates for household goods and emigrant movables. The publications referred to are as follows:

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF NORTH DAKOTA, showing the Government lands open to settlers, and those taken up, and the railroad lands for sale and those sold in the district covered by the map. It contains descriptive matter concerning the country, soil, climate and productions, and the large areas of unsurpassed agricultural and pastoral lands adapted to diversified farming in connection with stock raising.

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF EASTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO, showing the unoccupied and occupied Government lands, the sold and unsold railroad lands, with descriptive matter relating to this portion of the Northern Pacific country. This region contains large areas of fine agricultural lands and grazing ranges, rich mineral districts and valuable bodies of timber.

A SECTIONAL LAND MAP OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL WASHINGTON, showing the unoccupied and occupied Government lands, the sold and unsold railroad lands, in Central and Western Washington, including the Puget Sound section, with descriptive matter concerning the extensive timber regions, mineral districts and the agricultural and grazing lands.

A MONTANA MAP, showing the Land Grant of the Northern Pacific R. R. Co., and the Government surveys in the district covered by the map, with descriptions of the country, its grazing ranges, mineral districts, forests and agricultural sections.

Also Sectional Land Maps of Districts in Minnesota.

When writing for publications, include the names and addresses of acquaintances who contemplate removal to a new country.

WRITE FOR PUBLICATIONS.—They are illustrated and contain valuable maps and descriptive matter, and are mailed FREE OF CHARGE to all applicants. For information relating to lands and the Northern Pacific country, address

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Thousands of acres of choice agricultural land in the Palouse country and the Big Bend, improved and unimproved, at prices ranging from \$5 to \$15 an acre. Plats and prices of Northern Pacific Railroad lands in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho.

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SPOKANE FALLS.

SEATTLE,
The New York of the Pacific.

Population 1880, 3,533. In 1886, 10,400. On January, 1888, 19,116, and the population July 1, 1888 nearly 25,000.
 The Steamship and the Railroad Center of the Northern Pacific. The Most Aggressive and Prosperous City in America.

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The Grandest Triumph of Electric Science—Scientifically Made and Practically Applied.

Gentlemen's Belt with Electric Suspensory. Best Scientific Medical Belts.

IT WILL CURE YOU Have you Pains in the Back, Hips, Head or Limbs, Nervous Debility, Lumbago, General Debility, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Diseases of Kidneys, Spinal Diseases, Torpid Liver, Gout, Exhaustion, Emissions, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Erysipelas, Indigestion, Weakness, Impotency, Catarrh, Piles, Epilepsy, Dumb Ague, Diabetes, Hydrocele, Blood Diseases, Dropsy, etc., then this belt is just what you need. Electricity Instantly Felt! Can be applied to any part of the body. Whole family can wear it. It electrifies the blood and cures.

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RUPTURE WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE. DR. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT positively cures RUPTURE, NEURALGIA, LIVER, KIDNEY and exhausting chronic diseases of both sexes. Contains 23 to 100 degrees of Electricity. **GUARANTEED** the latest improved, cheapest, scientific, powerful, durable and effective **MEDICAL ELECTRIC BELT** in the world. Electric Suspensories free with Male Belts. **REFERENCES**:—Any bank, commercial agency or wholesale house in Chicago; wholesale druggists, San Francisco and Chicago. **9,000 cured. Send stamp for illustrated pamphlet.**

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FREE

notice, send absolutely free, to one person in each locality, one of our **Grand Double Size** and the best **Double-Barrelled Shot Gun** made. We are able to make this wonderful offer for the reason that our goods are of such merit that, when a person possesses them, in any locality, their fame spreads, and many people purchase; a large and profitable trade always results. We can supply **free** only one person in each locality. Those who write at once, will make sure of their reward, while those who delay will lose the chance. Best Gun, Grand Telescope. No space to explain further here. Those who write at once will secure prompt delivery. State your express-office address. Address, **H. HALLETT & CO., Box 119, Portland, Maine.**

In order to introduce our goods, we will, until further notice, send each locality one of our **Grand Double Size** Telescopes, and one of our **Double-Barrelled Shot Guns**. We are

Free
 Loading.
 10 or 12 Bore.

CURRENT ANECDOTES.

THEY OOZED.

Scene on the parlor sofa, half-past eleven Saturday night.
 Cholly (looking in her soulful eyes by the gaslight dimly burning)—"Oo's oo is oo?"
 Chippettina—"Oo's oo."
 Cholly—"Oo!"
 Chippettina—"Oo!"
 Old Man (at the door)—"Oo-g-h-h! Ooze out o' here, ye young goalsins!"
 They oozed.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

DIVIDING UP THE BONUS.

"Well, Mr. Toozle, the census is taken, and you have twins."
 "Twins, doctor? Well, now I am glad."
 "And well you may be."
 "Yes, indeed, doctor. You see there's a poor family next door that hasn't a kid in stock and I've been wonderin' what I could give 'em for Chris'mas, and here's the very gew-gaw for 'em fresh from the mint."—*Yonker's Gazette.*

HE HAD THE BEST OF IT.

"How much will you give me on this overcoat?" asked a seedy-looking man of the functionary in the pawnbroker's shop.
 "Fifty cents," was the reply that followed a glance at the garment.
 "You ought to give me a couple of dollars, anyhow. The coat ain't worth less than fifteen dollars."
 "My friend, I wouldn't giv you six dollar vor dot offercoat. It ain't vordt it, so hellup me gracious.
 "Would you take six dollars for it if it was yours?"
 "My friendt, I would take five dollar for dot offercoat."
 "All right, here's your five. It was hanging out in front of the store, and I brought it in to see how much it was worth."
 "Here, stop, dot vas a schvindlie."
 "Well, I should say so. You had it marked at thirty-five dollars, you old rascal. Well, so long, uncle."—*Merchant Traveler.*

COURTSHIP'S HOURS.

Thou cold's before us
 And the song bird's chorus
 Is heard no more in the leafless grove,
 And the sunshine coy is,
 The nights are joyous,
 When we sit with our girls near the parlor stove.
 —*Boston Courier.*

HER POEM.

She glided into the office and quietly approached the editor's desk.
 "I have written a poem"—she began.
 "Well!" exclaimed the editor, with a look and tone intended to annihilate, but she wouldn't annihilate worth a cent, and resumed:
 "I have written a poem on 'My Father's Barn,' and"—
 "Oh!" interrupted the editor, with extraordinary suavity, "you don't know how relieved I feel. A poem written on your father's barn, eh? I was afraid it was written on paper and that you wanted me to publish it. If I should ever happen to drive past your father's barn I'll stop and read the poem. Good afternoon, Miss.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CAPTURING A SCHOOL MA'AM.

"Yes," said the young man, as he threw himself at the feet of the pretty school teacher, "I love you and would go to the world's end for you."
 "You could not go to the world's end for me, James. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round like a ball slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in the elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied it when a boy."
 "Of course I did, but—"
 "And it is no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established the fact."
 "I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah! Minerva, if you knew the aching void—"
 "There is no such thing as a void, James. Nature abhors a vacuum; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"
 "I meant to say that my life would be lonely without you, that you are my daily thoughts and my nightly dream. I would go anywhere to be with you. If you were in Australia, or at the north pole, I would fly to you. I—"
 "Fly! It will be another century before men can fly. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully overcome there will still remain, says a late scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance—"
 "Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I've got a fair balance in the bank and want you to be my wife. There!"
 "Well, James, since you put it in that light, I—"
 Let the curtain fall.—*Boston Courier.*

REFINED OILS
AND GASOLINE.

Diamond Deod. 63¢
 Naphtha.
 Redistilled Naphtha.
 Diamond Deod. 74¢
 Gasoline.
 Redistilled 85¢ to 90¢
 Gasoline.
 Silver Spray Oil.
 Ruby Light Oil.
 Diamond Light Oil.
 And all standard grades of best illuminating oils

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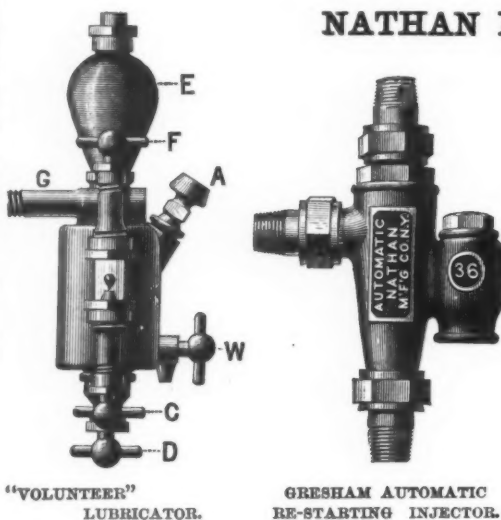
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Galena Engine, Coach and Car Oil.

GRAVITY 26°, 27°, 28°, 29°; COLD TEST, 10° to 15° BELOW ZERO.

No freezing in coldest weather, and entire freedom from hot journals at any time; perfect uniformity at all seasons of the year. Saves 40 per cent. in wear of brasses, as its exclusive use upon a majority of the leading railroads has demonstrated.

SHOWING BETTER RESULTS THAN ANY OIL EXTANT,

References furnished on application.

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Jacks for Pressing on Car Wheels or Crank Pins Made to order.



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Chicago Office, 607 PHENIX BUILDING.

ILLS.

TACOMA,

The Western Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad; the Head of Navigation, and
The Only Wheat Shipping Port on Puget Sound.

Look at the following evidences of its growth:

Population in 1880, 760.

Assessed value of property in 1880.....	\$517,927
Assessed value of property in 1888, over.....	\$5,000,000
Tons of Coal shipped in 1882.....	56,300
Tons of Coal shipped in 1887.....	212,969
Bales of Hops shipped in 1880.....	7,005
Bales of Hops shipped in 1887.....	18,000
Miles of Railway tributary in 1880.....	136
Miles of Railway tributary in 1887.....	2,375
Regular Steamers in 1880.....	6
Regular Steamers in 1888, March.....	30
Feet of Lumber exported in 1887, over.....	63,000,000

The Methodist University for Puget Sound has been located at Tacoma, with a bonus given by the citizens of \$75,000. In the above valuation of school property the Methodist University is not included.

Population in 1888, 15,000.

Banks in 1880.....	1
Banks in 1888.....	5
Private Schools in 1875.....	0
Private Schools in 1888.....	3
Public Schools in 1880.....	2
Public Schools in 1888.....	6
Value of Public School Property.....	\$94,000
Value of Private School Property.....	\$105,000
Money spent in Building Improvements in 1887.....	\$1,000,000
Money spent in Street Improvements in 1887.....	\$90,000
Money spent by N. P. R. R. Co. on Terminal Improvements in 1887.....	\$250,000

Tacoma is the natural outlet for the grain crop of the Inland Empire, as Eastern Washington and Oregon are aptly termed, and it costs from \$1,500 to \$4,000 less to ship a cargo of wheat from Tacoma than from any other port north of San Francisco.

Tacoma now shows more healthy and rapid growth than any other point in the Northwest, and is the best location for Manufacturers for supplying both Inland and Water Trade. Full printed and written information will be furnished on application to

ISAAC W. ANDERSON,
902 C Street, Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

General Manager of the Tacoma Land Company,

J. C. BROCKENBROUGH, Jr.,

TACOMA,

WASH. TER.

Special attention given to investing money for non-residents in Tacoma Real Estate. First Mortgage Loans placed on Improved Tacoma Real Estate, 9 per cent. being guaranteed to the lender. Correspondence solicited.

References by permission: Hon. W. Q. Gresham, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, Chicago; Roswell-Smith, Esq., Pres. Century Co., N. Y.; H. H. Lamport, Esq., Pres. Continental Fire Ins. Co., N. Y.; A. B. Hull, Morristown, N. J.; J. W. Joice, Bishop M. E. Church, Cincinnati, O.; Merchants National Bank, Chicago, Ill.; Citizens National Bank, Cincinnati, O.; Fowler National Bank, Lafayette, Ind.; Indiana National Bank, Lafayette, Ind.

TRAVER'S ADDITION TO TACOMA.

The Leader Best \$100 Lots on the Market.

Oakes' Addition $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east, \$150 and \$175 each.

Cascade Park Addition south and west, \$125 each.

Traver's Addition, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Motor Line, same distance from N. P. R. R. Lots in this favorite Addition will be advanced to \$150 Feb. 1st, 1889—\$100 ONLY THIS MONTH. One-half cash; balance six months. No interest.

Large List of Business and Residence Property. Addition and Timber Tracts. For plats and full particulars address

GEO. W. TRAVER,

HOTEL FIVE BLOCK, TACOMA, WASH. TER.

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RED LAKE FALLS,

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We sell lots in "Railroad Addition" to Red Lake Falls, and investors are invited to call and look over our list and get prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

We also sell lots in Fertile and Twin Valley. These towns are located on the new line, the Duluth & Manitoba, in Polk and Norman counties.

We offer special inducements to parties who will build on lots purchased of us.

Correspondence solicited.

Office: Holmes Block, opposite Depot.

— THE LIGHT-RUNNING —



NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO - 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX.
ILL. ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS, MO. FOR SALE BY SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,

453 Wabasha Street, St. PAUL, MINN.

UNDER THE CHESTNUT TREE.

The Panama canal is not yet locked, but it appears to be damned.—*Washington Post*.

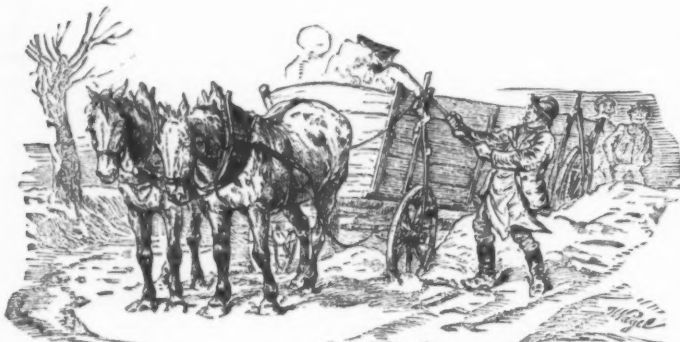
Wife—"Don't frown, smile; it costs nothing."

Husband—"That's where you are mistaken. It costs fifteen cents per smile or two for a quarter."—*Texas Siftings*.

An Irish Magistrate asked a prisoner if he was married. "No," replied the man. "Then," said his Worship, amid peals of laughter, "it is a good thing for your wife."—*Weekly Ledger*.

Wife—"Henry, what is this razzle-dazzle they are talking about." Husband—"Why, Mary, that is what you gave me to open the door with when I came home last lodge night."—*Washington Post*.

"John," she said softly "have you been saying anything about me to mother lately?" "No," replied John. "Why do you ask?" "Because she said this morning she believed you were on the eve of proposing to me. Now, I do not wish you to speak to mother when you have anything of that kind to say. Speak to me and I'll manage the business with mother." And John said he would.



Snowshooper—"Dot peats me. I shovel und shovel, und dot wagon he no come full."

"The villain who carries an umbrella under his arm when going up the elevated stairs," growls a victim who has just been poked in the eye, "ought to have it rammed down his throat and opened inside of him."

A new city has been started in Kansas. The town hall is built and the hotel and dollar store are nearly finished. It is expected that the inhabitants will come after the saloon is started.—*New York Evening Sun*.

Applicant for place—"Well, I don't know, mum. You have a very large family, and I'm afraid I couldn't do the work. I suppose you have great trouble keeping girls, don't you?" Sharp Housekeeper—"Yes indeed. There is a big factory full of handsome young men near here, and every one of my servant girls goes off and gets married." "Oh! Well, I guess I'll try it."

"What business are you in now, uncle?" "I'm a conveyancer of real estate." "Are you, indeed?" "Yes, I convey loan for \$1 a load, and gravel for twenty-five cents."

Mrs. Chipperling—"So these are your children, are they?"

Mrs. Marrow—"Yes, and everyone says they're just the image of me."

Mrs. Chipperling—"Why, so they are, poor little things."—*Buffalo Courier*.

"What airs Mr. Textual puts on! Quite absurd, don't you think so, for a clergyman? One would think he owned the church." "Oh, I don't know. He doesn't claim to own the church, but I presume he considers himself soul agent."—*Boston Transcript*.

DISCREET SILENCE.—"What if I were one of those husbands, my dear, who get up cross in the morning and bang things around and kick like everything just because the coffee is cold!" "John" responded his wife, "I would

make it hot for you." As her words admitted of more than one interpretation, John said nothing more about the coffee.

Hooligan—"So ye do bees tellin' me thet Brannigan was murdered be burglars?" Mooney—"Yis, begorra, it's a fact." Hooligan—"An' did they get his money?" Mooney. "Divil a cint. Sure he had it hid safe, an' barrin' losin' his life. Brannigan kim out wid a whole shkin."—*America*.

Mr. Jackson (to city editor)—"Did yo' win yo' bet on 'lection?"

City Editor—"No; but I came within one of it."

Mr. Jackson—"Da's mighty close. Jes' as close as my ol' woman come to habin' twins."—*San Francisco Examiner*.

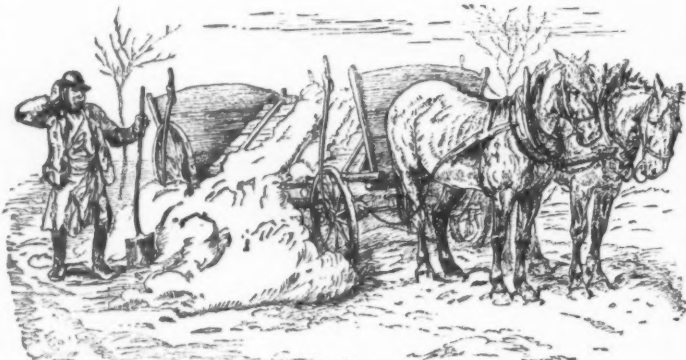
Social Philosopher (lecturing in the West on "The Curse of Wealth")—"Look about you! Who are the men who toll not, neither do they spin, yet live on the fat of the land? Who are the men who revel in luxuries furnished by the labor of others?"

Old Trapper (in a back seat)—Injuns!—*Philadelphia Record*.

IGNORANT ENGLISHMEN.—Philadelphia Girl: "Have you ever noticed how ignorant of this country even our most distinguished foreign visitors are?" Kansas City Girl: "Well, I should smile. Why only last week I was

talking to an English lord who didn't know what a boom was. When I told him that my friend Mr. Dugout tried to wor up a boom, but "fell in the soup," he looked positively perplexed."

Grocer—"How is this, Mr. Colville, you have always been in and paid your bill the last day of the month, and now I have not seen you for two months." Mr. Colville—"Yes, and do you remember that when I paid the last bill you gave me a cigar!" Grocer—"Well?" Mr. Colville—"Well, I have been sick ever since and unable to attend to business."



Got in Himmel! It vas dose verdammter poys!"

Young wife—"I'm afraid my husband isn't well. These cold mornings seem to be a strain on his nervous system somehow. He's dreadfully cross at breakfast, and often leaves the house without kissing me. What would you advise me to do?"

Experienced matron—"Try sausage and 'buckwheat cakes."

SHE DID.

She walked into the dry goods store
With stately step and proud;
She turned the frills and laces o'er,
And pushed aside the crowd.
She asked to see some rich brocade,
Mohairs and grenadines;
She looked at silk of every shade,
And then at velveteens;
She sampled jackets blue and red—
She tried on nine or ten—
And then she toss'd her head and said
She "guessed she'd call again."

THE LITTLE FELLOW WAS PUZZLED.—Smith—"Your little son, Mrs. G., is an unusually bright boy." Mrs. G.—"So his teacher says." Tommy (aged six)—"Mr. Smith, in my geography lesson to-day it said that the people of the Fiji Islands wore no clothes." Mrs. G. (blushing)—"Hush, hush, my dear!" Tommy (persistently)—"I only wanted to ask Mr. Smith how they told the men from the women?"

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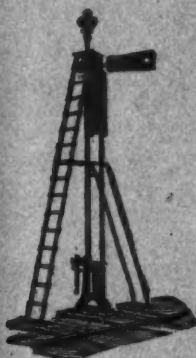
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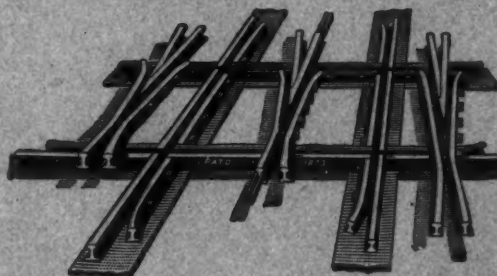
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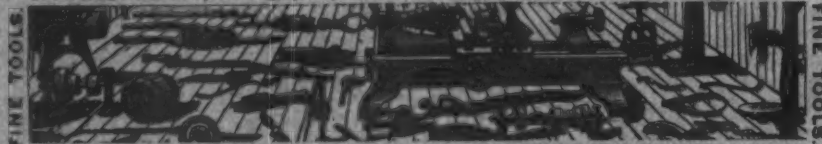
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